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GARDEN & FIELD SEED BOOK



OSHKOSH SEED COMPANY
OSHKOSH, WISCONSIN

Terms and Directions How to Order

We respectfully call the attention of our customers to the following directions, which, if followed, will aid the purchaser and ourselves.

FREE DELIVERY We deliver free to any address in the United States, vegetable and flower seeds in packets, ounces, pounds and pints, except where otherwise noted.

Individual or club orders for vegetable and flower seeds amounting to \$10.00 or over, we deliver free to any shipping station in the United States. These shipments will be made by Parcel Post, Express, or Freight, at our option.

Agricultural Seeds, Roots, Implements, Fertilizer, Insecticides, Insect Checker, and other heavy and bulky goods are sent by express, or freight, at purchaser's expense. If these goods are wanted by mail, add to the price a sufficient amount to cover the Parcel Post charges. Paris Green, Arsenate of Lead, Insect Checker and other poisonous insecticides and fungicides cannot be sent by mail. For rates, see zone map and table of parcel post rates.

HOW TO ORDER Please use the enclosed order-sheet and order vegetable and flower seeds by number, or by name and number. It will assist us materially in executing your order promptly and accurately by reason that our seeds are tested and selected as to purity of strain and registered by stock number.

Be sure to write your name and full address, giving the street, post office box, or rural route, county and state. Full shipping directions should be given on each order. If goods are ordered by express, or freight, give the name of the Express Company and Railroad delivering goods to your station, otherwise we will use our own judgment in routing the shipment.

We often receive orders without name or address: thus we are powerless to make shipment. If goods do not reach you within reasonable time, notify us.

WHEN TO ORDER To avoid disappointments due to delay in transit or otherwise, we advise ordering early. While we endeavor to execute all orders promptly, delays are unavoidable during the rush season, in April and May. Ordering early will be to your advantage and greatly oblige us.

HOW TO SEND MONEY Remittance may be made at our risk in the following manner: Post Office Money Order, Bank Draft, or Currency by Registered Mail. We accept Postage Stamps for small amounts. Money sent in any other way is entirely at the sender's risk.

CORRESPONDENCE We cheerfully answer all letters and inquiries which relate to our business; however, this work piles up on us during rush season. To avoid delay and confusion we thank our clients to write such letters on a separate sheet of paper. Remarks pertaining to an order may be written on the order sheet.

SAFE DELIVERY We guarantee safe delivery of goods. If your shipment arrives in bad order, have the express or freight agent make a notation of the damage on the paid shipping bill and send it to us at once and we will replace the goods free of charge. When goods are not received within reasonable time we should be notified so that we can trace the shipment.

PREPAID STATIONS When goods are ordered shipped to prepaid stations where there is no agent, enough money must be sent to prepay the freight charges, otherwise we will ship to the nearest collect station.

CONDITIONS OF SALE While we personally and with trained help exercise the greatest care in growing and selecting seeds of high vitality and purity of strain, customers will understand that plant diseases, insects, etc., caused by the influence of weather conditions, renders it impossible for us to guarantee our seeds under all circumstances: therefore we give no warranty, expressed or implied, as to description, productiveness, or any other matter of any seeds, bulbs, or plants we send out, and will not be in any way responsible for the crop produced therefrom.

OSHKOSH SEED COMPANY, Oshkosh, Wis.

N**PRICE LIST****All Prices Are Subject to Change Without Notice**

OPENING PRICES ONLY are listed below for all varieties of vegetables, flowers, grass and field seeds described in this catalog. There is a possibility that we may have to advance or reduce prices on account of the general scarcity of seeds and the abnormal conditions over which we have no control.

WE DELIVER FREE to any address in the United States, vegetable and flower seeds in packets, ounces, pounds, and pints, except when otherwise noted. Individual or club orders for vegetable and flower seeds amounting to \$10.00 or over, we deliver free to any shipping station in the United States. These shipments will be made by Parcel Post, Express or Freight, at our option.

BUY YOUR SEEDS EARLY. Not only is seed scarce but it will help your seed dealer immensely. We are packing thousands of orders every day during the rush season.

Vegetable Seeds**ARTICHOKE**

Page Cat. No. No.	Large Pkt. Pt. Oz. $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 1 lb.	ARTICHOKE				
		3	5	Improved Green Globe.....	\$0.10 \$1.50	

ASPARAGUS SEED

3	12	Columbian Mammoth White \$0.05	\$0.10	\$0.25	\$0.45	\$0.80
	10	Palmetto .....	.05	.10	.25	.45

ASPARAGUS ROOTS

3	20	Columbian White Mammoth.....	\$0.25	\$1.75	\$15.00	
	21	Palmetto .....	.25	1.75	15.00	

BEANS**Dwarf Wax Varieties**

Price	Prepaid	By Exp. or Freight	Large	Pkt. Pt. Qt. $\frac{1}{4}$ Pk. Pk.
4	26	Burpee New Kidney Wax..	\$0.10	\$0.35 \$0.55 \$1.95 \$3.75
4	30	Davis White Kidney Wax..	.10	.35 .55 1.95 3.75
4	32	Pencil Pod Black Wax....	.10	.35 .55 1.95 3.75
4	34	Refugee Wax.....	.10	.35 .55 1.95 3.75
4	45	Round Pod Oshkosh Wax..	.10	.30 .50 1.85 3.50
4	36	Rust-Proof Golden Wax...	.10	.30 .50 1.85 3.50
4	38	Rust-Proof Black Wax....	.10	.30 .50 1.85 3.50
4	40	Refugee Wax.....	.10	.30 .50 1.85 3.50
5	42	Wardwell's Kidney Wax..	.10	.30 .50 1.85 3.50

Green Podded Bush Varieties

5	50	Bountiful.....	.10	.30 .50 1.85 3.50
	52	Burpee Stringless Green Pd.	.10	.30 .50 1.85 3.50
	54	Giant Stringless Valentine..	.10	.30 .50 1.85 3.50
	58	Longfellow.....	.10	.30 .50 1.85 3.50
	60	Early Extra Refugee.....	.10	.30 .50 1.85 3.50
	62	Stringless Green Pod.....	.10	.30 .50 1.85 3.50

Field Varieties

7	65	Boston Small Pea Bean, (Navy Bean) .....	.10	.20 .30 1.15
	66	Red Kidney .....	.10	.25 .35 1.30

Pole Beans

5	70	Early Golden Cluster Wax	.10	.35 .55 2.10 4.00
6	72	Kentucky Wonder, Green Podded.....	.10	.35 .55 2.10 4.00
5	74	Lazy Wife, Green Podded.....	.10	.40 .60 2.30 4.50
6	76	Horticultural Green Podded.....	.10	.35 .55 2.10 4.00

Lima Beans, Dwarf

6	80	Wonder Bush Lima.....	.10	.35 .55 2.10 4.00
6	82	Fordhook Bush Lima.....	.10	.35 .55 2.10 4.00
6	84	Henderson Bush Lima.....	.10	.35 .55 2.10 4.00

Lima Beans, Pole

6	90	Leviathan Pole Lima.....	.10	.40 .60 2.30 4.50
	92	Seibert's Pole Lima .....	.10	.40 .60 2.30 4.50

BEETS

Pkt.	Large	Pkt. Pt. Oz. $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 1 lb.	
7	100	Early Model.....	\$0.05 \$0.10 \$0.15 \$0.25 \$0.45 \$0.85
7	102	Edmund's Eye, Blood Tu'p.	.05 .10 .15 .25 .45 .85
7	104	Extra Early Flat Egyptian..	.10 .15 .35 .60 1.10
7	106	Crosby's Egyptian.....	.05 .10 .15 .30 .55 1.00
7	108	Detroit Dark Red.....	.05 .10 .15 .30 .55 1.00
7	110	Eclipse Blood Turnip.....	.05 .10 .15 .25 .45 .85
7	112	Early Blood Turnip.....	.05 .10 .15 .25 .45 .85
7	114	Oshkosh Fire Balj.....	.05 .10 .15 .40 .75 1.25
8	116	Bastian's Half Long Blood..	.05 .10 .15 .25 .45 .85
8	118	Long Smooth Dark Blood..	.05 .10 .15 .25 .45 .85

SWISS CHARD

Page Cat. No. No.	Large Pkt. Pt. Oz. $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 1 lb.
8	125 Silver or Sea Kale.....
8	127 Giant Lucullus.....

MANGEL-WURZEL

8	130 Lane's Imperial .....	.05	.10 .25 .45 .85
8	136 Giant Half Sugar Rose .....	.05	.10 .25 .45 .85
8	140 Mammoth Long Red .....	.05	.10 .25 .45 .75
8	142 Golden Tankard .....	.05	.10 .25 .45 .75
8	144 Golden Yellow Intermediate .....	.05	.10 .25 .45 .75
8	145 Danish Strudstrup .....	.05	.10 .25 .45 .75

SUGAR BEET

8	146 Jaensch's Vixtrix .....	.05	.10 .25 .45 .85
8	147 Vilmorin Improved.....	.05	.10 .15 .25 .45 .90
8	148 Klein Wanzebien .....	.05	.10 .15 .25 .45 .90

BRUSSELS SPROUTS

8	150 Long Island Improved.....	.10	.35 1.00 1.85 3.50

CHINESE OR CELERY CABBAGE

11	155 Pe Tsai .....	.05	.10 .25 .70 1.80 2.50

CABBAGE Extra Early Varieties

9	160 Copenhagen Market .....	.05	.10 .50 1.50 2.90 5.50
9	162 Charleston Wakefield.....	.05	.10 .40 1.25 2.25 4.00
9	164 Early Jersey Wakefield.....	.05	.10 .40 1.25 2.25 4.00

Second Early Varieties

9	168 Early Flat Dutch .....	.05	.10 .30 1.10 2.00 3.75
9	170 Early Summer .....	.05	.10 .30 1.10 2.00 3.75
10	172 Enkhuizen Glory .....	.05	.10 .40 1.40 2.50 4.50
10	174 All Head or Faultless.....	.05	.10 .40 1.25 2.25 4.00
10	176 Success .....	.05	.10 .30 1.10 2.00 3.75

Late Varieties

10	182 Danish Ballhead or Hailander .....	.05	.10 .50 1.45 2.75 5.25
10	184 Large Late Flat Dutch.....	.05	.10 .35 1.00 1.85 3.50
10	188 Volga Autumn Giant.....	.05	.10 .35 1.00 1.85 3.50
10	188 Large Late Drumhead.....	.05	.10 .35 1.00 1.85 3.50
10	190 Savoy American Drumhead .....	.05	.10 .35 1.00 1.85 3.50

CAULIFLOWER

11	200 Extra Early Snowball.....	.05	.10 \$0.70 \$1.25 \$2.00 \$7.50
11	204 Extra Early Dwarf Erfurt .....	.10	.60 1.00 1.75 3.50

CARROTS

11	210 Chantenay .....	.05	.10 \$0.10 \$0.15 \$0.25 \$0.40 \$0.75
11	212 Danvers Half Long .....	.05	.10 .15 .25 .45 .75
11	214 Oxheart or Gherarde.....	.05	.10 .15 .25 .45 .75
11	216 French Fancing Horn.....	.05	.10 .15 .25 .45 .75
11	220 Improved Orange .....	.05	.10 .15 .25 .45 .75

CELERIAC

11	224 Yellow Belgian .....	.05	.10 .15 .25 .35 .65
12	240 Large Smooth Prague05	.10 .35 1.00 1.85 3.50

OSHKOSH SEED COMPANY, OSHKOSH, WISCONSIN

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CELERY

Page Cat. No.	Large						
	Pkt.	Pkt.	Oz.	1/4 lb.	1/2 lb.	1 lb.	
12 230 Golden Self-Blanching	\$.05	\$.10	\$.40	\$.40	\$.40	\$.50	
232 Paris Golden Self-Blanching (French)	.05	.10	.50	1.75	3.25	6.00	
12 234 Dwarf Golden Heart	.05	.10	.35	1.00	1.85	3.50	
12 236 Improved White Plume	.05	.10	.35	1.00	1.85	3.50	
12 238 Giant Pascal	.05	.10	.35	1.00	1.85	3.50	

CHERVIL

14 225 Moss Curled	.05	.10	.15				
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CHICORY

14 248 Witloof	.05	.10	.20				
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CRESS OR PEPPERGRASS

14 295 Fine Cr'd or Pepper Grass	.05	.10	.20				
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CORN SALAD

14 290 Corn Salad	.05	.10	.15				
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SWEET CORN

Early Varieties

Plkt.	Pkt.	Pt.	Qt.	Large		By Exp. or Freight
				1/4 Pk.	Pk.	
13 250 Golden Bantam	.05	\$.10	\$.30	\$.45	\$.60	\$2.00
13 252 Mammoth White Cory	.10	.25	.35	1.35	2.50	
13 254 Early Minnesota	.10	.25	.35	1.35	2.50	
13 264 Early Red Cory	.10	.25	.35	1.35	2.50	

Second Early

Plkt.	Pkt.	Pt.	Qt.	Large		By Exp. or Freight
				1/4 Pk.	Pk.	
13 268 Golden Cream	.10	.25	.35	1.85	2.50	
13 261 Early Evergreen	.10	.25	.35	1.85	2.50	
13 256 Black Mexican	.10	.40	.60	2.35	4.00	

Late Varieties

Plkt.	Pkt.	Pt.	Qt.	Large		Crop Failure.
				1/4 Pk.	Pk.	
14 266 Zig-Zag Evergreen	.10	.30	.45	1.60	3.00	
14 258 Country Gentleman	.10	.30	.45	1.60	3.00	
14 262 Stewell's Evergreen	.10	.30	.45	1.60	3.00	

POPCORN

14 280 White Rice	.10	.20	.30	1.10	2.00	
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CUCUMBER

Plkt.	Pkt.	Pt.	Qt.	Large		By Exp. or Freight
				1/4 Pk.	Pk.	
15 300 Early Fortune	\$.05	\$.10	\$.15	\$.05	\$.10	
15 302 Hill's Forcing White Spine	.05	.10	.15	.40	.75	1.25
15 304 Improved E. White Spine	.05	.10	.15	.40	.75	1.25
15 306 Davis Perfect	.05	.10	.15	.40	.75	1.25
15 308 Improved Long Green	.05	.10	.15	.45	.80	1.50
15 310 Davis's Perfection Pickle	.05	.10	.15	.40	.75	1.25
15 312 Early Cluster Pickle	.05	.10	.15	.40	.75	1.25
15 314 Chicago Pickle or Western Field	.05	.10	.15	.40	.75	1.25
16 316 Boston Pickling	.05	.10	.15	.40	.75	1.25
16 318 Thorburn's Everbearing	.05	.10	.15	.40	.75	1.25
16 320 Fordhook Famous	.05	.10	.15	.40	.75	1.25
16 322 Earliest of All	.05	.10	.15	.40	.75	1.25
16 301 Japanese Climbing	.05	.10	.15	.40	.75	1.25
16 303 West India Gherkin	.05	.10	.20	.60	1.10	2.00

DANDELION

Plkt.	Pkt.	Pt.	Qt.	Large		By Exp. or Freight
				1/4 Pk.	Pk.	
17 291 Cultivated, or French Common	.10	.50				
17 292 Improved Thick Leaved	.10	.50				

EGG PLANT

16 325 New York Purple Spinless	.10	.65	2.00			
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ENDIVE

16 330 Broad Leaved Batavia	.05	.10	.15	.35	.60	1.10
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16 331 Moss Curled	.05	.10	.15	.35	.60	1.10
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16 332 Green Curled	.05	.10	.15	.35	.60	1.00
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16 333 White Curled	.05	.10	.15	.35	.60	1.10
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16 335 Garlic				Market Price.		
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17 336 Dwarf Green Curled Scotch	.05	.10	.30	.90		
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17 338 Tall Scotch Green Curled	.05	.10	.30	.90		
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17 340 Early White Vienna	.05	.10	.30	.90		
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17 342 Purple Vienna	.05	.10	.25	.85		
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17 343 Late Bremen	.05	.10	.25	.85		
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17 346 Large American Flag	.05	.10	.25	.80		
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17 347 Musselburgh	.05	.10	.25	.80		
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OSHKOSH SEED COMPANY, OSHKOSH, WISCONSIN

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PARSLEY

Page Cat.	Large						
No. No.	Pkt.	Pkt.	Oz.	1/4 lb.	1/2 lb.	1 lb.	
23 455 Champion Moss Curled	\$0.05	\$0.10	\$0.15	\$0.30	\$0.50	\$0.95
23 457 Hamburg or Rooted05	.10	.15	.30	.50	.95

PARSNIP

25 490 Hollow Crown	....	.05	.10	.15	.25	.45	.80
25 492 Guernsey	....	.05	.10	.15	.25	.45	.80

PEAS

Extra Early Dwarf Varieties

Page Cat.	Price Prepaid By Exp. or Freight					
No. No.	Pkt.	Pkt.	Oz.	1/4 Pk.	1/2 Pk.	Crop Failure.
24 500 Peter Pan	\$0.10	\$0.45	\$0.80	\$2.35	\$5.50
24 502 Laxtonian	\$0.10	\$0.45	\$0.80	\$2.35	\$5.50
24 504 Little Marvel10	.40	.70	.200	5.00
24 505 Sutton's Excelsior10	.45	.80	.200	5.50
24 508 American Wonder10	.40	.65	.250	4.75
24 510 Not's Excelsior10	.40	.70	.200	5.00
24 512 Extra Early Premium Gem10	.40	.65	.250	4.50

Extra Early Medium Height

24 514 Alaska	....	.10	.35	.50	1.75	3.25
24 516 Pedigree Extra Early	....	.10	.40	.65	2.50	4.50
24 518 Gradus or Prosperity	....	.10	.40	.70	2.00	5.00
24 520 Thos. Laxton	....	.10	.40	.70	2.00	5.00

Second Early Varieties

25 521 Incomparable	....	.10	.40	.65	2.50	4.50
25 522 Telephone	....	.10	.40	.70	2.00	5.00
25 523 Long Island Mammoth	....	.10	.40	.60	2.00	3.75
25 524 Prince Edward	....	.10	.40	.65	2.50	4.50

Late Varieties

25 525 Alderman	....	.10	.40	.65	2.50	4.50
25 526 Dwarf Defiance	....	.10	.40	.65	2.50	4.50
25 527 Strategem	....	.10	.40	.65	2.50	4.75
25 528 Juno	....	.10	.40	.70	2.00	5.00
25 530 White Marrowfat10	.30	.45	1.60	3.00

Edible Pods

25 532 Mammoth Melting Sugar10	.40	.65	2.00	3.75
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PEPPER

Pkt.	Large	Pkt.	Oz.	1/4 lb.	1/2 lb.	1 lb.
26 540 Pimento	\$0.05	\$0.10	\$2.75	\$5.50	\$10.00
26 542 Ruby King Pepper05	.10	.50	1.75	3.25
26 544 Neapolitan15	.65	1.00	3.75	6.00
26 546 Long Red Cayenne15	.65	1.00	3.75	6.00
26 541 Bull Nose15	.50	.75	3.25	6.25
26 543 Chinese Giant15	.75	2.25	4.00	7.50

PUMPKIN

Pkt.	Large	Pkt.	Oz.	1/4 lb.	1/2 lb.	1 lb.
26 550 Small Sugar05	.10	.15	.30	.55
26 552 Golden Oblong05	.10	.15	.45	.80
26 554 Golden Cushman05	.10	.15	.45	.80
26 556 King of the Mammoth05	.10	.15	.45	.80
26 558 Large Cheese05	.10	.15	.25	.45
26 560 Connecticut Field05	.10	.15	.25	.45

GOURDS

25 565 Gourds	....	.05	.10	.15	.30	.55
						1.00

RADISH

Summer Varieties						
27 570 Saxa's Three Weeks	....	.05	.10	.15	.40	.75
27 572 French Breakfast	....	.05	.10	.15	.30	.55
27 573 Vick's Early Scarlet Globe	....	.05	.10	.15	.30	.55
27 576 Early Scarlet Globe	....	.05	.10	.15	.30	.55
27 577 Early Deep Scarlet Turnip	....	.05	.10	.15	.30	.55
27 578 Early Deep Scarlet Turnip	....	.05	.10	.15	.30	.55
27 579 Crimson Giant	....	.05	.10	.15	.30	.55
27 582 Sparkler	....	.05	.10	.15	.30	.55
27 584 White Tipper Early Scarlet	....	.05	.10	.15	.30	.55
						1.00

Winter Varieties

28 598 Long White Vienna	....	.05	.10	.15	.40	.75
28 600 Icicle	....	.05	.10	.15	.40	.75
28 602 White Strassburg	....	.05	.10	.15	.35	.60
28 612 Mixed Radish Seed.	....	.05	.10	.15	.25	.45
						1.00

RHUBARB SEED

28 625 Linnaeus Giant	....	.05	.10	.15	.50	.90
						1.75

SUNFLOWER

Page Cat.	Price Prepaid			By Exp. or Freight	
No. No.	Pkt.	Pkt.	Lb.	10 lbs.	\$1.75
28 629 Russian Sunflower05	.05	\$0.05	\$0.25

SALSIFY OR VEGETABLE OYSTER

Page Cat.	Large			1 lb.	
No. No.	Pkt.	Pkt.	Oz.	1/4 lb.	1/2 lb.
29 630 Sandwich Island	\$0.05	\$0.10	\$0.30	\$0.75

SORREL

29 635 Broad Leaved French	....	.05	.10	.15
				1.00

SPINACH

29 640 Bloomsdale Savoy Leaved	....	.05	.10	.15
29 642 Long Season	....	.05	.10	.15
29 645 New Zealand	....	.05	.10	.15

SQUASH

29 650 Improved Warted Hubbard	....	.05	.10	.15
29 654 Boston Marrow	....	.05	.10	.15
29 656 Delicious	....	.05	.10	.15
29 660 White Bush	....	.05	.10	.15

TOMATOES

30 690 Buckstaff Tomato	....	.10	.20	.30	2.00
30 712 Pride of Oshkosh	....	.10	.20	.30	1.75
30 714 Dark Giant	....	.05	.10	.20	1.25
30 716 Early Jewel	....	.05	.10	.20	2.25

TURNPIP

31 720 Extra Early White Milan	....	.05	.10	.20	.30	1.10	2.00
31 722 White Egg	....	.05	.10	.15	.30	.50	.90
31 724 Golden Ball	....	.05	.10	.15	.30	.50	.90
31 726 Purple Top White Globe	....	.05	.10	.15	.30	.50	.90
31 728 Long White Globe	....	.05	.10	.15	.30	.50	.90

RUTABAGA

32 740 Im'd American Purple Top	....	.05	.10	.15	.30	.55	1.00
32 742 White Swede or Russian	....	.05	.10	.15	.30	.55	1.25

TOBACCO

32 670 Connecticut Seed Leaf	....	.10	.20	.30	.50	1.50
32 672 Havana	....	.15	.40	.50	1.00	1.50
32 673 Orimoco Northern Grown	....	.10	.25	.35	1.25	2.00

HERBS

32 800 Anise	....	.05	.10	.15	.40	.75	1.25
32 804 Basil	....	.05	.10	.20	.30	.60	1.00
32 806 Borage	....	.05	.10	.15	.30	.50	1.00
32 808 Marjoram	....	.05	.10	.15	.30	.50	1.00

Flower Seeds

ACROCLINIUM

Page Cat. No. No.		Pkt. $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 1 oz.
33 1005	Acroclinium	.....\$0.05

AGERATUM

	Pkt. $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 1 oz.	
33 1010	Little Dorritt\$0.05

ALYSSUM

	Pkt. $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 1 oz.	
33 1015	Benthami\$0.05

1016 Little Gem

	Pkt. $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 1 oz.	
33 1016	Little Gem\$0.10

AMARANTHUS

	Pkt. $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 1 oz.
33 1020	Salicifolius or Fountain Plant.....\$0.05

	Pkt. $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 1 oz.
33 1021	Tricolor or Joseph's Coat.....\$0.15

AMPELOPSIS or BOSTON IVY

	Pkt. $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 1 oz.
33 1025	Ampelopsis or Boston Ivy.....\$0.05

ANTIRRHINUM or SNAP DRAGON

	Pkt. $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 1 oz.	
33 1030	Tall\$0.05

	Pkt. $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 1 oz.	
33 1031	Semi-Dwarf Mixed\$0.05

	Pkt. $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 1 oz.	
33 1032	Tom Thumb, Extra Choice Dwarf\$0.05

AQUILEGIA or COLUMBINE

	Pkt. $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 1 oz.
33 1040	Aquilegia or Columbine.....\$0.05

ASTERS

Giant Comet Branching

	Pkt. $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 1 oz.	
33 1045	White\$0.10

	Pkt. $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 1 oz.	
33 1046	Rose\$0.10

	Pkt. $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 1 oz.	
33 1047	Lavender\$0.10

	Pkt. $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 1 oz.	
33 1048	Crimson\$0.10

	Pkt. $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 1 oz.	
33 1049	Purple (Royal)\$0.10

	Pkt. $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 1 oz.	
33 1050	Mixed, all Colors\$0.10

Crego Giant Comet

	Pkt. $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 1 oz.	
33 1055	White\$0.10

	Pkt. $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 1 oz.	
33 1056	Pink\$0.10

	Pkt. $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 1 oz.	
33 1057	Crimson\$0.10

	Pkt. $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 1 oz.	
33 1058	Lavender\$0.10

	Pkt. $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 1 oz.	
33 1059	Rose\$0.10

	Pkt. $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 1 oz.	
33 1060	Purple\$0.10

	Pkt. $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 1 oz.	
33 1061	Mixed, All Colors\$0.10

Ostrich Feather

	Pkt. $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 1 oz.	
33 1065	Crimson\$0.10

	Pkt. $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 1 oz.	
33 1066	Shell Pink\$0.10

	Pkt. $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 1 oz.	
33 1067	Lavender\$0.10

	Pkt. $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 1 oz.	
33 1068	White\$0.10

	Pkt. $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 1 oz.	
33 1069	Pink\$0.10

	Pkt. $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 1 oz.	
33 1070	Mixed, All Colors\$0.10

	Pkt. $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 1 oz.	
33 1071	Trautman's Peony-Flowered Perfection\$0.05

BALLOON VINE, or LOVE-IN-A-PUFF

	Pkt. $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 1 oz.
34 1105	Balloon Vine or Love-in-a-Puff.....\$0.05

BALSAM, or LADY'S SLIPPER

	Pkt. $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 1 oz.	
34 1110	Double Rose Mixed\$0.05

	Pkt. $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 1 oz.	
34 1111	Camellia-Flowered Mixed\$0.05

	Pkt. $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 1 oz.	
34 1114	Goliath Mixed\$0.05

CALENDULA, or POT MARIGOLD

	Pkt. $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 1 oz.	
34 1120	Mixed\$0.05

	Pkt. $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 1 oz.	
34 1121	Ranunculoides\$0.05

CALLIOPSIS, or COREOPSIS

	Pkt. $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 1 oz.	
34 1122	Crimson King\$0.10

	Pkt. $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 1 oz.	
34 1123	Gold King\$0.10

	Pkt. $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 1 oz.	
34 1127	Double Mixed\$0.05

	Pkt. $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 1 oz.	
34 1128	Single Mixed\$0.0

DIMORPHOTHECA, AFRICAN GOLDEN DAISY

Page Cat.	No. No.	Pkt. $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 1 oz.
36	1250 Aurantiaca	\$.10 \$.15
36	1251 Aurantiaca Hybrida	.15 .25

ECHSCHOLTZIA, or CALIFORNIA POPPY

	Pkt. $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 1 oz.
36	1255 Crimson \$0.10 .30
36	1259 Mixed Colors ..... .05 .25
36	1260 Bush Eschscholtzia ..... .10 .25

FORGET-ME-NOT, or MYOSOTIS

	Pkt. $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 1 oz.
36	1265 Forget-Me-Not, or Myosotis \$.10 \$.50

GAILLARDIA, BLANKET FLOWER

	Pkt. $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 1 oz.
36	1270 Lorenziana \$.05 \$.20
36	1271 Grandiflora Finest Single Mixed ..... .05 .20

GODETIA

	Pkt. $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 1 oz.
36	1275 Tall Mixed \$.05 \$.15
36	1276 Dwarf Mixed ..... .05 .15

GOURDS

	Pkt. $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 1 oz.
36	1280 Gourds \$.05 \$.15

GRASSES, ORNAMENTAL

	Pkt. $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 1 oz.
36	1285 Briza maxima or Quaking Grass \$.05
36	1286 Agrostis nebulosa (Cloud Grass) ..... .10
36	1287 Bromus Brizaeformis ..... .05
36	1288 Coix Lachrymae (Job's Tears) ..... .05
36	1289 Lagurus ovatus (Hare's Tail) ..... .05

GYPSOPHILA (Baby's Breath)

	Pkt. $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 1 oz.
36	1290 Elegans albo grandiflora \$.10 \$.25
36	1291 Paniculata, Double Flowered ..... .10 .25

HELIANTHUS (Sunflower)

	Pkt. $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 1 oz.
36	1295 Chrysanthemum flowered \$.10
36	1296 Purpureus or Red Sunflower ..... .10 .30

HELICHRYSUM (Straw Flower)

	Pkt. $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 1 oz.
37	1300 Finest Mixed \$.05 \$0.15

HELIOTROPE

	Pkt. $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 1 oz.
37	1305 Finest Mixed \$.10 \$.35

HOLLYHOCK

	Pkt. $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 1 oz.
37	1310 Charter's Superb Double Mixed \$.10 \$.25
37	1311 Allegheny Semi-double Fringed ..... .10 .25
37	1312 Annual Double Mixed ..... .10 .25
37	1313 Annual Single Mixed ..... .10 .20

HUMULUS, or JAPAN HOP

	Pkt. $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 1 oz.
37	1323 Japonicus \$.05

KUDZU VINE, or PUEARIAN, or JACK AND THE BEAN STALK

	Pkt. $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 1 oz.
37	1330 Kudzu Vine \$.10 \$.30

KOCHIA, or SUMMER CYPRESS

	Pkt. $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 1 oz.
37	1340 Kochia, or Summer Cypress \$.05 \$.10

LARKSPUR

	Pkt. $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 1 oz.
37	1345 White \$.05 \$.15
37	1346 Rose ..... .05 .15
37	1347 Purple ..... .05 .15
37	1348 Blushing ..... .05 .15
37	1349 Flesh Color ..... .05 .15
37	1350 All Colors Mixed ..... .05 .15
37	1351 Dwarf Rocket, Finest Mixed ..... .05 .15
37	1352 Candelabra Flowered ..... .10 .25

LOBELIA

	Pkt. $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 1 oz.
37	1355 Lobelia \$.05 \$.15

LINUM GRANDIFLORUM, or CRIMSON FLAX

	Pkt. $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 1 oz.
37	1360 Crimson Flax \$.05 \$.10

LUPINUS

Page Cat.	No. No.	Pkt. $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 1 oz.
37	1365 Tall Annual Varieties Mixed	\$.05 \$.15
37	1366 Dwarf Annual Varieties Mixed	.05 .15

MARIGOLD

	Pkt. $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 1 oz.
37	1370 Tall African Double Mixed \$.05 \$.10
37	1371 Dwarf French, Finest Mixed ..... .05 .10

MARVEL OF PERU, or FOUR O'CLOCK

	Pkt. $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 1 oz.
37	1375 Marvel of Peru \$.05 \$.10

MATRICARIA, or FEVERFEW

	Pkt. $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 1 oz.
37	1380 Matricaria, or Feverfew \$.05 \$.10

MIGNONETTE, or RESEDA

	Pkt. $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 1 oz.
37	1385 Defiance \$.10 \$.15
38	1386 Bismarck ..... .10 .15
38	1387 Golden Macbeth ..... .10 .15
38	1388 Victoria ..... .10 .15
38	1389 Odorata ..... .05 .10

MOMORDICA

	Pkt. $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 1 oz.
37	1390 Momordica \$.05 \$.10

MORNING GLORY, or IPOMOEA, or MOON-FLOWER, or BABY BLUE

	Pkt. $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 1 oz.
38	1400 Imperial Japanese Mixed \$.05 \$.25

NASTURTIUM

	Pkt. $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 1 oz.
38	1405 Dwarf, Finest Mixed \$.05 \$.20

NASTURTIUM

	Pkt. $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 1 oz.
38	1428 Nigella \$.05 \$.65

PANSIES

	Pkt. $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 1 oz.
38	1430 Pansies \$.15 \$.25

PASSION FLOWER

	Pkt. $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 1 oz.
1445	Passion Flower \$.10

PETUNIA

	Pkt. $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 1 oz.
38	1465 Inimitable Mixed \$.20

PHLOX

	Pkt. $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 1 oz.
38	1450 Grandiflora alba \$.10 \$.35

PHLOX

	Pkt. $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 1 oz.
38	1451 Atropurpurea ..... .10 .35

PHLOX

	Pkt. $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 1 oz.
38	1452 Chamaos Rose ..... .10 .35

PHLOX

	Pkt. $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 1 oz.
38	1453 Splendens ..... .10 .35

SCABIOSA, or MOURNING BRIDE

Page Cat.	No. No.	Pkt. 1/2 oz. 1/4 oz. 1/2 oz. 1 oz.
39	1510 All Colors Mixed	\$.05 \$0.15

SCARLET RUNNER BEAN

39	1515 Scarlet Runner Bean, pkt; 5c; 1/4 lb., 15c.
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SCHIZANTHUS, or BUTTERFLY FLOWER

39	1520 Grandiflora Finest Mixed	\$.05 \$0.25
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STOCKS, or LEVKOJEN

39	1525 Finest Mixed	\$.10 \$0.40
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39	1526 Dresden Perpetual, or "Cut-and-Come-Again"	.10 .75
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39	1527 Large Flowering Early Branching	.10 .75
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39	1540 Stokesia, or Cornflower Aster	\$.05 \$0.15
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SWEET WILLIAM

Pkt. 1/2 oz. 1/4 oz. 1/2 oz. 1 oz.
39 1545 Single Mixed
39 1546 Double Mixed
39 1547 Finest Mixed

SWEET PEAS—Spencer Varieties

40 1550 Agricola	\$.10	\$0.25
40 1551 Asti Ohm	.10	.25
40 1552 Countess Spencer	.10	.25
40 1553 Decorator	.10	.25
40 1554 Dobble's Cream	.10	.25
40 1555 Elfrieda Pearson	.10	.25
40 1556 Florene Nightingale	.10	.25
40 1557 Illuminator	.10	.25
40 1558 King Edward	.10	.25
40 1559 King Manuel	.10	.25
40 1560 King White	.10	.25
40 1561 Margaret Atlee	.10	.25
40 1562 New Margaret Madison	.10	.25
40 1562 Mrs. Cuthbertson	.10	.25
40 1564 Mrs. Hallam	.10	.25
40 1565 Mrs. Hugh Dickson	.10	.25
40 1566 Mrs. Routhzahn	.10	.25
40 1567 Othello	.10	.25
40 1568 Robert Sydenham	.10	.25
40 1569 Royal Purple	.10	.25
40 1570 Scarce Emperor	.10	.25
40 1571 Thos. Stephenson	.10	.25
40 1572 Vermilion Brilliant	.10	.25
40 1573 Wedgewood Blue	.10	.25
40 1574 Mixture of all the above.	.05	.20

SWEET PEAS—Grandiflora

Page Cat.	No. No.	Pkt. 1/2 oz. 1/4 oz. 1/2 oz. 1 oz.	
40	1576 Agnes Eckford	.05	\$.05
40	1577 Blanche Purpee	.05	.10
40	1578 Bolton's Pink	.05	.10
40	1579 Coccinea	.05	.10
40	1580 Countess of Radnor	.05	.10
40	1581 Duke of Westminster	.05	.10
40	1582 Emily Morrison	.05	.10
40	1583 Flora Norton	.05	.10
40	1584 Henry Eckford	.05	.10
40	1585 Janet Scott	.05	.10
40	1586 Lottie Eckford	.05	.10
40	1587 Othello	.05	.10
40	1588 Prima Donna	.05	.10
40	1589 Queen of Spain	.05	.10
40	1590 Queen Victoria	.05	.10
40	1591 Rose du Barri	.05	.10
40	1592 White Wonder	.05	.10
40	1599 Fine Mixture	.05	.10

VERBENAS

40 1601 Defiance	.....	\$.10
40 1602 Auricula-flowered	.....	.10
40 1604 Mammoth Mixed	.....	.10
40 1605 White Shades	.....	.15
40 1606 Pink Shades	.....	.15
40 1607 Scarlet Shades	.....	.15
40 1608 Blue Shades	.....	.15
40 1609 Extra Choice Mixed10

VIOLAS, or PANSY VIOLET

40 1615 Violas or Pansy Violet	\$.025
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WALLFLOWER, or GOLDLUCK

40 1620 Tall Branching Double Mixed	\$.010
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WILDFLOWER GARDEN MIXTURE

40 1630 Wildflower Garden Mixture	\$.005	
			\$0.25
40 1632 Colossal Cactus Flowered	\$.10	
40 1633 Double Giant Flowering	.....	.10	.25
40 1641 Lilliput	.....	.10	.25
40 1659 Zebra Flowered	.....	.10	.25
40 1667 Double Giant Grandiflora	.....	.10	.25
40 1640 Large Flowering Semi-Dwarf	.....	.10	.25

Field and Grass Seeds

It is almost impossible to quote a firm price on a good many field seeds at the time when this catalog is printed, and we prefer to have your inquiries in order to avoid misunderstandings.

Please write to us, and we will quote you market price.

LAWN GRASS SEED

Bu.	100 lbs.
41 Supergreen	\$.50.00
41 Verigreen	40.00
41 Country Club	30.00
41 Shady Place	50.00
41 White Dutch Clover	Ask for price

MISCELLANEOUS GRASS SEEDS

Bu.	100 lbs.
42 Awnlss Brome Glass (Bu. 14 lbs.)	Ask for price
42 Canada Blue Grass (Bu. 14 lbs.)	Ask for price
42 Creeping Bent (Bu. 14 lbs.)	Ask for price
42 Meadow Bent (Bu. 24 lbs.)	Ask for price
42 New Zealand Bent (Bu. 12 lbs.)	Ask for price
42 Sheep Fescue (Bu. 12 lbs.)	Ask for price
42 Tall Meadow Oat Grass (Bu. 10 lbs.)	Ask for price
42 Wood Meadow Grass (Bu. 14 lbs.)	Ask for price
42 Westernwth's Rye Grass	Ask for price
42 Italian Rye Grass	Ask for price
42 Bermuda Grass	Ask for price
42 Crested Dogtail	Ask for price
42 Blue Legion Sheep's Fescue	Ask for price
42 Hard Fescue	Ask for price
42 Tall Fescue	Ask for price
42 Western Rye Grass	Ask for price
	Bags extra, 65c each.

MILLET

42 Golden (Bu. 50 lbs.)	Ask for price
42 Common (Bu. 50 lbs.)	Ask for price
42 Hungarian (Bu. 48 lbs.)	Ask for price
42 Japanese or Billion Dollar Grass (Bu. 85 lbs.)	Ask for price
42 Siberian (Bu. 50 lbs.)	Ask for price
42 Hog or Broom Corn Millet (Bu. 50 lbs.)	Ask for price
42 Early Fortune (Bu. 50 lbs.)	Ask for price
	Bags extra, 65c each.

CLOVER

Medium Red Clover (Bu. 60 lbs.)
42 Chief Oshkosh Brand
42 Standard Brand
42 O. K. Brand

42 Choice Quality	.....	\$.45.00	\$32.00
	Bags extra, 65c each.		

SUDAN GRASS (Bu. 50 lbs.)

42 Choice Quality	.....	\$.80.00	\$16.00
	Bags extra, 65c each.		

CLOVER—Continued
Alslke (Bu. 60 lbs.)

Page		Page	Each
42	Chief Oshkosh Brand	45	100 lbs.
42	Standard	45	Ask for price
42	O. K. Brand	45	Ask for price

Bags extra, 65¢ each.

Mammoth Clover (Bu. 60 lbs.)

42	Chief Oshkosh Brand	45	Ask for price
	Bags extra, 65¢ each.		

Crimson or Scarlet Clover (Bu. 60 lbs.)

42	Choice Quality	45	Ask for price
	Bags extra, 65¢ each.		

Sweet Clover (Bu. 60 lbs.)

42	White Blossom, Hulled	45	Ask for price
	Bags extra, 65¢ each.		

White Clover (Bu. 60 lbs.)

42	Prime	45	Ask for price
42	Choice	45	Ask for price
42	Fancy	45	Ask for price

Bags extra, 65¢ each.

ALFALFA (Bu. 60 lbs.)

43	Kansas Grown	45	Ask for price
43	Minnesota Grown	45	Ask for price
43	Montana Grown	45	Ask for price
43	Grimm, Certified Seed, Dakota Grown	45	Ask for price

Bags extra, 65¢ each.

FIELD PEAS (Bu. 60 lbs.)

43	Canadian Yellow	45	Ask for price
43	Canadian Green	45	Ask for price
43	Scotch Green	45	Out

Bags extra, 65¢ each.

SEED CORN, Wisconsin Grown (Bu. 56 lbs.)

44	Northern States Yellow Dent	45	Ask for price
44	White Cap Yellow Dent	45	Ask for price
44	Wisconsin No. 7 or Silver King	45	Ask for price
44	Golden Glow, or Wisconsin No. 12	45	Ask for price
44	Wisconsin No. 8, or Improved Minnesota No. 13	45	Ask for price
44	Early Murdock	45	Ask for price
44	Longfellow	45	Ask for price
44	Early Northwestern or Smoky Dent	45	Ask for price
44	Early Red Glaze or King Philip	45	Ask for price
44	Canada Smut Nose or Early Red Glaze	45	Ask for price

FODDER CORN, Missouri Grown (Bu. 56 lbs.)

44	Red Cob Ensilage	45	Ask for price
44	Mammuth Southern Ensilage	45	Ask for price
44	Improved Leaning	45	Ask for price
44	Evergreen Sweet Fodder Corn	45	Ask for price

Bags extra, 65¢ each.

SORGHUM, or SUGAR CANE (Bu. 50 lbs.)

44	Wisconsin Amber	45	\$5.00
	Bags extra, 65¢ each.		

KAFFIR CORN (Bu. 56 lbs.)

Choice Seed	\$5.60	\$10.00
Bags extra, 65¢ each.		

FETERITA (Bu. 56 lbs.)

Choice Seed	\$5.60	\$10.00
Bags extra, 65¢ each.		

RAPE SEED (Bu. 50 lbs.)

45	Dwarf Essex	45	\$7.50
	Bags extra, 65¢ each.		

NAVY BEANS (Bu. 60 lbs.)

Choice Hand Picked Seed	Ask for price
Choice Hand Picked Cooking	Ask for price

Bags extra, 65¢ each.

SPRAY PUMPS

Page Cat. No. No.		Each
235	Midget	\$.45
223E	Midget, Jr.	.75
559	Cracker	.75
4512	New Misty, Tin	.60
4513	New Misty, Galvanized	.70
4713	Rapid	.65
7212	Continuous	.90

Page

Bu. 100 lbs.

SEED BARLEY, Wisconsin Grown (Bu. 48 lbs.)

45	Oderbrucker	Ask for price
45	Wisconsin Pedigree	Ask for price

Bags extra, 65¢ each.

SEED OATS, Wisconsin Grown (Bu. 32 lbs.)

45	Swedish Select	Ask for price
45	Silver Mine	Ask for price

Wisconsin Pedigree No. 1

Mammoth Russian

45	Monarch	Ask for price
45	Earl White Kherson	Ask for price

Bags extra, 65¢ each.

SEED WHEAT, Wisconsin Grown (Bu. 60 lbs.)

45	Marquis Spring	Ask for price
45	Prof. Moore's New Pedigree Winter	Ask for price

Bags extra, 65¢ each.

SEED RYE, Wisconsin Grown (Bu. 56 lbs.)

46	Wisconsin Pedigree No. 1 Winter	Ask for price
46	Winter Rye, Common	Ask for price

Bags extra, 65¢ each.

SEPELTZ, or EMMER, Wisconsin Grown (Bu. 40 lbs.)

46	Speltz or Emmer	\$1.50
	Bags extra, 65¢ each.	\$3.75

SEED POTATOES (Bu. 60 lbs.)

Early

Early Triumph

Early Beauty

Irish Cobbler

Burbank

Rural New Yorker

Improved Green Mountain

Late

Burbank

Rural New Yorker

Improved Green Mountain

Michigan Mammoth Yellow

Wisconsin Black

Medium Green

Bags extra, 65¢ each.

SOJA, or SOY BEANS (Bu. 60 lbs.)

46	Early Brown	Ask for price
46	Itsan	Ask for price

Michigan Mammoth Yellow

Wisconsin Black

Medium Green

Bags extra, 65¢ each.

COW PEAS (Bu. 60 lbs.)

46	Michigan Wonder	Ask for price
46	Proline Black Eye	Ask for price

46	Improved Whippoorwill	Ask for price
	Bags extra, 65¢ each.	

BUCKWHEAT, Wisconsin Grown (Bu. 52 lbs.)

47	Japanese	Ask for price
47	Silver Hull	Ask for price

Bags extra, 65¢ each.

FLAX, Wisconsin Grown (Bu. 56 lbs.)

47	Standard Wisconsin	Ask for price
	Bags extra, 65¢ each.	

Bags extra, 65¢ each.

SPRING VETCH (Bu. 60 lbs.)

47	Spring Vetch or Tares	Ask for price
	Bags extra, 65¢ each.	

Bags extra, 65¢ each.

WINTER VETCH (Bu. 60 lbs.)

47	47 Sand, Winter or Hairy	Ask for price
	Bags extra, 65¢ each.	

Bags extra, 65¢ each.

Page Cat. No. No.		Page Cat. No. No.		Each
235	Midget	110	Perfection	\$ 7.50
223E	Midget, Jr.	122	Moodoo Bucket	5.75
559	Cracker	124	Magic Bucket	5.00
4512	New Misty, Tin	7	Cyclone Seeder	1.75
4513	New Misty, Galvanized			
4713	Rapid			
7212	Continuous			

Spraying Materials

Insecticides and Pest Exterminators

Poisonous substances cannot be sent by mail. Because all Insecticides and Fungicides are more or less poisonous, we will have to ship them either by express or freight at buyer's expense.

Page

48 Arsenate of Calcium (Powder Lorm)—1 lb., 55c; 5 lbs., \$2.60; 10 lbs., \$5.00; 25 lbs., \$12.00; 50 lbs., \$22.50.

48 Arsenate of Lead (Powder French)—1 lb., 60c; 5 lbs., \$2.90; 10 lbs., \$5.70; 25 lbs., \$12.75; 50 lbs., \$25.00.

48 Paris Green (Powder)—½ lb., 20c; ½ lb., 35c; 1 lb., 65c; 2 lbs., \$1.25. For larger quantities ask for quotations.

48 Blue Vitriol—5 lbs., 70c; 10 lbs., \$1.30; 25 lbs., \$3.10; 50 lbs., \$6.00; 100 lbs., \$11.75.

48 Lime Sulphur (Powder)—1 lb., 35c; 5 lbs., \$1.50; 10 lbs., \$2.90; 25 lbs., \$5.50; 50 lbs., \$10.50; 100 lbs., \$20.00.

48 Black Leaf Tarnish Liquid—1 oz., 25c; ½ lb., \$1.00; 2 lbs., \$3.25; 10 lbs., \$13.75.

48 Slug Shot (Powder)—5 lbs., 65c; 10 lbs., \$1.10.

48 Bordeaux Mixture (Powder)—1 lb., 45c; 5 lbs., \$2.00; 10 lbs., \$3.90; 25 lbs., \$9.50; 50 lbs., \$18.50; 100 lbs., \$36.00.

48 Formaldehyde (Liquid)—Pt., 40c; qt., 75c.

48 Insect Checker (Powder)—25c per large can.

Fertilizers

All Prices on Fertilizers are quoted F. O. B.
Oshkosh, Wisconsin

Page

48 Fruit and Root Crop Fertilizer, 2-8-1, 5 lbs., 40c; 10 lbs., 75c; 25 lbs., \$1.25; 50 lbs., \$2.25; 125 lbs., \$4.00.

48 Wheat, Corn, Oats Fertilizer, 1-8-1, 5 lbs., 25c; 10 lbs., 50c; 25 lbs., \$1.00; 50 lbs., \$1.85; 125 lbs., \$3.25.

48 Garden Vegetable Fertilizer—5 lbs., 25c; 10 lbs., 50c; 25 lbs., \$1.00; 50 lbs., \$1.85; 125 lbs., \$3.25.

48 Bone Meal—5 lbs., 40c; 10 lbs., 75c; 25 lbs., \$1.25; 50 lbs., \$2.25; 125 lbs., \$4.00.

48 Pulverized Dried Sheep Manure—5 lbs., 25c; 10 lbs., 50c; 25 lbs., \$1.00; 50 lbs., \$1.85; 100 lbs., \$3.00.

48 Tonic Lawn Fertilizer—5 lbs., 25c; 10 lbs., 50c; 25 lbs., \$1.00; 50 lbs., \$1.85; 125 lbs., \$3.25.

48 Land Plaster—Sack of 200 lbs., \$2.50; per ½ ton, \$11.00.

48 Acid Phosphate—5 lbs., 25c; 10 lbs., 50c; 25 lbs., \$1.00; 50 lbs., \$1.75; 125 lbs., \$2.75.

48 Nitrate of Soda—5 lbs., 80c; 10 lbs., \$1.50; 25 lbs., \$2.75.

48 Lime—Ask for quotations.

48 Sulphate of Ammonia—5 lbs., 85c; 10 lbs., \$1.50; 25 lbs., \$2.75.

48 Sulphate of Potash—5 lbs., 95c; 10 lbs., \$1.80; 25 lbs., \$4.25; 50 lbs., \$8.25.

48 Pot Plant Food—15c per package.

48 Wood Ashes—100 lbs., \$1.25; 500 lbs., \$5.50.

INOCULATING BACTERIA

1 acre size, each	.....	\$0.75
2 acre size, each	.....	1.45
4 acre size, each	.....	2.25
6 acre size, each	.....	3.00

INSECT CHECKER

Will Kill Those Pesky,
Nasty, Crawly

Cabbage Worms

And Other Leaf Eating Insects

Per Can, 25c

Please Use This Side to Order Farm Seeds, Fertilizer and Other Goods Not Numbered



The Home of the
Oshkosh Seed Company
Oshkosh, Wisconsin

ANNUAL CATALOG OF THE

Oshkosh Seed Co.

GROWERS OF AND DEALERS IN

Farm and Garden Seeds

"Best by Test"

OSHKOSH - - - - - WISCONSIN

Parcel Post Zone Map

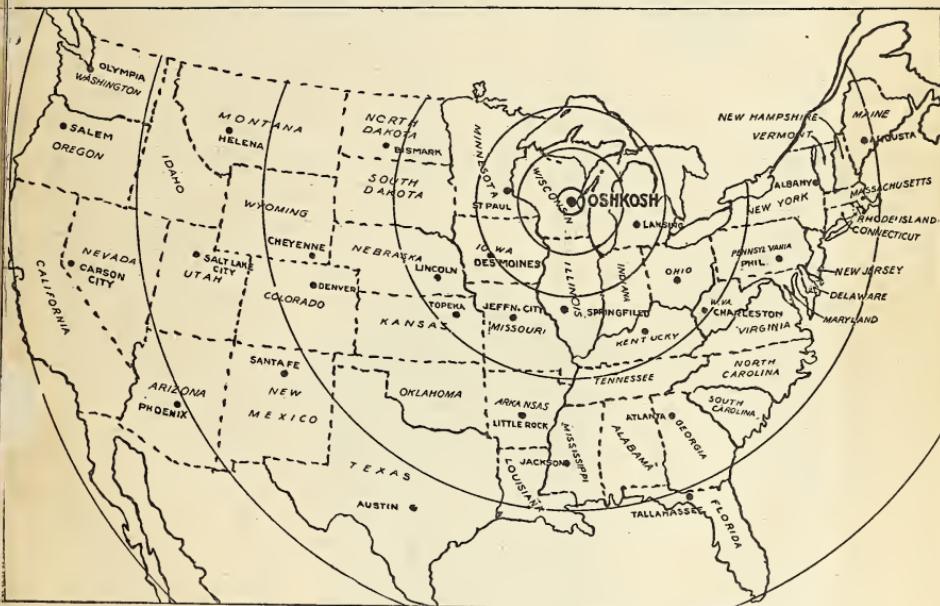


TABLE OF PARCEL POST RATES

Zones 1 and 2, 150 Miles or Less

Units	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20				
Stage	56	78	910	1112	1314	1516	1718	1920	2122	2324	2526	2728	2930	3132	3334	3536	3738	3940	4142	4344	4546	4748	4950	51
Postage	.06	.08	.10	.12	.14	.16	.18	.20	.22	.24	.26	.28	.30	.32	.34	.36	.38	.40	.42	.44	.46	.47		
NE 3, 150 to 300 Miles.....	.07	.11	.15	.19	.23	.27	.31	.35	.39	.43	.47	.51	.55	.59	.63	.67	.71	.75	.79	.83				
NE 4, 300 to 400 Miles.....	.08	.14	.20	.26	.32	.38	.44	.50	.56	.62	.68	.74	.80	.86	.92	.98	1.04	1.10	1.16	1.22				
NE 5, 500 to 1,000 Miles.....	.09	.17	.25	.33	.41	.49	.57	.65	.71	.78	.85	.91	.98	1.05	1.13	1.21	1.29	1.37	1.45	1.53	1.61			
NE 6, 1,000 to 1,400 Miles.....	.11	.21	.31	.41	.51	.61	.71	.81	.91	.1.01	.1.11	.1.21	.1.31	.1.41	.1.51	.1.61	.1.71	.1.81	.1.91	2.01				
NE 7, 1,400 to 1,800 Miles.....	.12	.24	.36	.48	.60	.72	.84	.96	1.08	1.20	1.32	1.44	1.56	1.68	1.80	1.92	2.04	2.16	2.28	2.40				
NE 8, Over 1,800 Miles.....																								

Limit of Weight 20 Pounds.

AMOUNT OF SEED REQUIRED PER ACRE AND POUNDS PER BUSHEL

	Lbs. per Acre	Lbs. per Bu.		Lbs. per Acre	Lbs. per Bu.
Alfalfa, broadcast.....	15-22	60	Lekk, $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. to 100 ft. of drill.....	4	
Alfalfa, drilled.....	15-20	60	Lettuce, $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. to 100 ft. of drill.....	3	
Asparagus, 1 oz. to 200 plants.....	5		Lettuce, 1 oz. to 3,000 plants.....	3	
Asparagus Roots. No. Plants per acre, 7,250.....			Lime.....		
Barley.....	95-110	48	Melon, Musk, 1 oz. to 100 hills.....	3	
Beans, in hills.....	20-35	60	Melon, Water, 4 oz. to 100 hills.....	5	
Beans, Dwarf. Qt. to 100 ft. of drill.....	75-90	60	Millet, Common, for hay.....	40	50
Beans, Pole. 1 pt. to 100 hills.....	30	60	Millet, Common, for seed.....	25	50
Beets, Common. 1 oz. to 50 feet.....	6	50	Millet, German, for hay.....	40	48
Beets, Mangold. 1 oz. to 100 ft.	6	50	Millet, German, for seed.....	25	50
Blue Grass, Kentucky.....	35-40	14	Millet, Hungarian, for hay.....	40	48
Blue Grass, Canada.....	35-40	14	Millet, Hungarian, for seed.....	25	48
Brome Grass, alone for hay.....	18-20	14	Millet, Siberian, for hay.....	40	50
Brome Grass, alone for pasture.....	20-25	14	Millet, Siberian, for seed.....	25	50
Broom Corn, broadcast.....	36	48	Millet, Japanese.....	15	35
Broom Corn, for seed.....	12	48	Millet, Hog or Broom Corn.....	50	50
Brussels Sprouts. 1 oz. to 5,000 plants.....			Millet, Early Fortune.....		
Buckwheat.....	30-52	52	Mustard, 1 oz. to 100 ft. of drill.....	30	
Cabbage, 1 oz. to 4,000 plants.....	70	50	Nasturtium, 2 oz. to 100 ft. of drill.....	15	
Cane Seed, for fodder.....	70	50	Okra, 1 oz. to 100 ft. of drill.....	8	
Carrot, 1 oz. to 100 ft. of drill.....	3	50	Oats.....	70-100	32
Cauliflower, 1 oz. to 3,000 plants.....	$\frac{1}{4}$		Union Sets.....	8 bu.	'32
Celery, 1 oz. to 3,000 plants.....	$\frac{1}{4}$		Onion Seed, $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. to 100 ft. of drill.....	6 lbs.	
Chicory, 1 oz. to 100 ft. of drill.....	4		Parsley, $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. to 100 ft. of drill.....	3	
Clover, Alsike, alone for forage.....	8-15	60	Parsnip, $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. to 100 ft. of drill.....	5	44
Clover, Alsike, on wheat or rye in spring.....	4-6	60	Peas, Smooth Garden, 1 pt. to 100 ft. of drill.....	3 bu.	60
Clover, Mammoth, alone for forage.....	12-15	60	Peas, Wrinkled, 1 pt. to 100 ft. of drill.....	3 bu.	56
Clover, Red, alone for forage.....	10	60	Peas, Sweet, Marrowworts, in drills.....	3 bu.	
Clover, Red, or small grain in spring.....	8-14	60	Peas, Canada Field, broadcast.....	150-180	60
Clover, Sweet, hulled.....	20-30	50	Pepper, 1 oz. to 1,500 plants.....	6 oz.	
Clover, Sweet, unhulled.....	30-40	33	Potatoes, cut tubers in drills.....	10 bu.	
Clover, Scarlet or Crimson.....	12-15	60	Pumpkin, 4 oz. to 100 hills.....	4 lbs.	
Clover, White.....	10-12	60	Radish, 1 oz. to 100 ft. of drill.....	2 lbs.	
Collard, 1 oz. to 5,000 plants.....	$\frac{1}{4}$		Radish, 1 oz. to 100 ft. of drill.....	8 lbs.	
Corn.....	10-14	56	Rape, in drills.....	2-4	50
Corn, Field, on the ear.....			Rape, broadcast.....	4-8	50
Corn, for silage.....	30-35	56	Rhubarb, 1 oz. to 1,000 plants.....		
Corn, Sweet, 1 pt. to 100 hills, in drills.....	75	46	Rye, late.....	55-56	56
Corn, Sweet, 5 oz. to 100 ft.	5		Rye, forage.....	75-112	56
Cow Peas, broadcast.....	80-120	60	Sage, in drills.....	175-200	56
Cow Peas, drilled.....	45-60	60	Salsify, 1 oz. to 50 ft. of drill.....	5 lbs.	
Cranberries.....		35	Sorghum, forage, broadcast.....	75-100	50
Cress, $\frac{3}{4}$ oz. to 100 ft. of drill.....	12	60	Sorghum, for seed or syrup.....	2-8	50
Cucumber, 1 oz. to 50 hills.....	2		Soy Beans, drills.....	30-40	60
Dill, 1-3 oz to 100 ft. of drill.....	5		Soy Beans, broadcast.....	60-80	60
Egg Plant, 1 oz. to 200 plants.....	4 oz.		Soldier's Buttons, broadcast.....	50-100	40
Endive, $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. to 100 ft.	$\frac{1}{2}$		Spinach, in drills 1 oz. to 100 ft.	25	50
Peterita, for grain.....	5	58	Summer Savory.....	$\frac{1}{2}$ lb.	
Peterita, for fodder.....	28	56	Sunflower.....	8 lbs.	
Flax, for fibre.....	75-110	56	Squash, Bush, 1 oz. to 100 hills.....	4-5	
Flax, for seed.....	35-45	56	Squash, Running varieties, 8 oz. to 100 hills	3-4	
Grass, Kentucky Blue.....	35-40	14	Sweet Corn, in drills for fodder.....	75	46
Grass, Canada Blue.....	35-40	14	Sweet Corn, broadcast.....	150	46
Grass, Lawn.....	60	30	Tomato Seed, 1 oz. to 3,500 plants.....	4	
Grass, Meadow Fescue.....	15-20	24	Tomato, 1 oz. to 5,000 plants.....	1	
Grass, Cat Grass, Tall.....	80	14	Turnip, 1 oz. to 200 ft. of drill.....	2	
Grass, Red, or Fancy Recleaned.....	10	14	Turnip, broadcast.....	2	
Grass, Timothy.....	12-25	14	Vetch, Hairy, drilled (plus 1 bu. small grain).....	60	60
Grass, Orchard.....	25-35	14	Vetch, Hairy, broadcast (plus 1 bu. small grain).....	30	60
Grass, Perennial Rye.....	40-50	24	Wheat, broadcast.....	2 bu.	60
Grass, English Rye.....	40-50	24	Wheat, in drills.....	1 bu.	60
Grass, Italian Rye.....	40-50	24	Clover, $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. to 100 hills.....	8 lbs.	
Grass, Rhode Island Bent.....	3 bus.		Timothy, $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. to 100 hills.....	8 lbs.	
Grass, Sheep's Fescue.....	35-45	14	Red Top, 1 oz. to 100 ft. of drill.....	6 lbs.	
Grass, for lawns.....	3 to 5 bu.		Red Top, 1 oz. to 200 ft. of drill.....	6 lbs.	
Hemp.....	$\frac{1}{2}$ bu.		Clover, Together for one acre {	8 lbs.	
Hickory Nuts.....			Timothy, Red Top } Together for one acre {	8 lbs.	
Horse Radish Roots, 10,000 per acre.....	50		Clover, Red Top } Together for one acre {	6 lbs.	
Kaffir, drills.....	2-6	56	Timothy, Red Top } For one acre {	10 lbs.	
Kaffir, for fodder.....	10-12	56	Timothy, Red Top } acre {	6 lbs.	
Kale, 1 oz. to 5,000 plants.....	5	50	Timothy, Red Top } acre {	8 lbs.	
Kohlrabi, $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. to 100 ft. of drill.....	4				

Are you going to grow a nice crop of Vegetables for the insects or for your own use? If for your own use save the crop by using

"INSECT CHECKER"

which is by far the most economical and best all around Garden Pest Destroyer ever offered.

Per Large Can (By Express) 25 Cents

Insect Checker Cannot Be Sent by Parcels Post. See Inside Front Cover Page.



Order Your Garden Seeds from This Catalogue and Raise Vegetables Like the Above. You Will Be More Than Satisfied

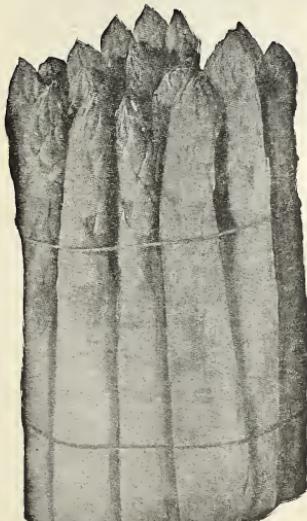
NORTHERN VEGETABLE SEEDS

The vegetable seeds listed herein are seeds of those varieties which have proven worthy of cultivation by the home and market gardener. Good crops can be produced only by the use of good seed, therefore we use every means at our command to insure the growing qualities of the seed we handle. First, good seed, next, proper cultivation of the crop; these are essential to satisfactory results.

ASPARAGUS

An Asparagus garden is expected to last twenty years or more. The soil should, therefore, be prepared in a most thorough manner. A warm, sandy soil is the best, and one which has for some years been cultivated in garden crops and heavily manured is greatly to be preferred to a fresh soil. First-class shoots can be grown only in a very rich soil, and constant manuring must therefore not be forgotten. The plants should be set out with their roots spread out in a natural position and about a foot apart in the row.

Thorough clean cultivation is essential at all times. As the plants get into blooming, much trouble will be saved by digging out all the seed-bearing plants, as they tend to fill up



Columbia White Mammoth Asparagus

the soil with young plants. All manuring should be done just before the plants begin to shoot. Stable manure is used by many growers, but some of the growers of the best Asparagus in New Jersey rely entirely on commercial fertilizers, because they say stable manure does not produce a good, clean quality of Asparagus.

ASPARAGUS ROOTS

We recommend the purchase of roots of Asparagus to those who want quick returns. The purchase of roots will save two years' time. We can supply the following varieties in strong two-year roots.

20—COLUMBIA WHITE MAMMOTH—Given immense yield of clear white roots. A most distinct and valuable variety. The shoots remain white, without blanching or heaping earth over them. (For price list see colored pages.)

21—PALMETTO—We cannot urge too strongly upon our customers the advisability of putting in a bed of this most delicious spring vegetable. Palmetto is the earliest and one of the best of all Asparaguses. (For price list see colored pages.)

ASPARAGUS SEED

One ounce will sow 50 feet of row, and will produce 1,200 plants.

10—PALMETTO—(For price list see colored pages.)

12—COLUMBIAN MAMMOTH WHITE—(For price list see colored pages.)

BEANS

One quart will plant 100 feet of drill, $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 bushels required for an acre

Beans need the lightest and driest land of the farm, and the warmest exposure. They are more cheaply grown than any other garden crop, and occupy the land but a short time. Beans thus make a good crop to succeed the early Cabbage crop, and when the crop is gathered, the vines can be plowed under to fertilize the land. When planted on land specially prepared for this crop, manure of some kind must be used in the furrow. Some gardeners consider fresh stable manure best, but this is seldom available, and we consider it a mistake to use it for a leguminous crop like the Bean. Beans are extremely sensitive to frost and moisture.

Do not plant Beans until all danger from frost is over and do not pick Beans early in the morning when they are wet with the dew, as this has a tendency to cause rust.

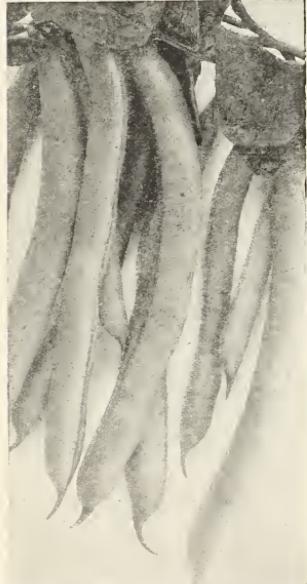
WAX VARIETIES

26—BURKE NEW KIDNEY WAX—

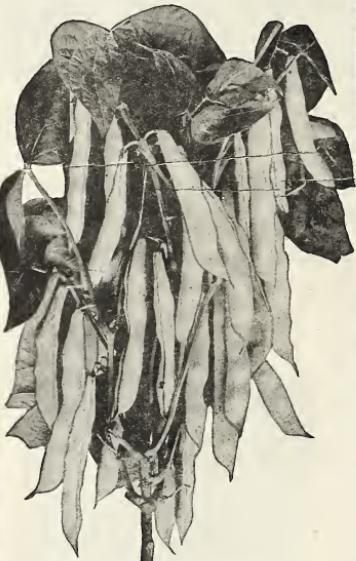
Very productive midseason variety of high quality, stringless; very fleshy and brittle. Pods about 6 inches long and of an attractive, clear, yellow color. Seed white, irregularly marked with chocolate brown and occasionally mixed with buff. (For price list see colored pages.)

30—DAVIS WHITE KIDNEY WAX—

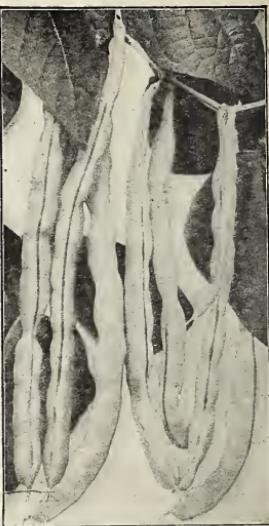
An early, productive and attractive wax variety. Pods large and flat, $6\frac{1}{2}$ to 7 inches long, very uniform and extremely straight and of fair quality.



Improved Rust Proof Golden Wax



Round Pod Oshkosh Wax



Refugee Wax

crisp and tender. The vine is rustic and very vigorous, bearing pods in clusters. Our stock has been produced on our own seed farm near Oshkosh, and we can highly recommend same. Color clear, bright yellow. Seed white and kidney-shaped. A market gardeners' sort. (For price list see colored pages.)

32—PENCIL POD BLACK WAX—

The best of the dwarf, black wax varieties. Early and productive. Pods $5\frac{1}{2}$ to 6 inches long, round, nearly straight and crease-backed, strictly stringless, fleshy and brittle, of highest quality; color very clear yellow. Seed shining black. (For price list see colored pages.)

34—ROUND POD KIDNEY WAX (Brittle Wax)—

An excellent, early, round-podded, stringless variety of highest quality. Pods 5 to 6 inches long and of a light yellow, waxlike color. Seed white with dark brown eye. (For price list see colored pages.)

35—ROUND POD OSHKOSH WAX—

An excellent early variety of highest quality; very desirable for the market as well as the home garden. The pods are 5 to 6 inches long, round, slightly curved, of a light yellow waxy color, stringless, crisp, tender, and of the very best quality. The plants are of a dwarf, sturdy growth, spreading and exceedingly productive. Seed white with dark brown eye. We can recommend this popular variety very strongly. The foliage is entirely free from blight, while the pods are free from rust. Plants produce nearly twice the number of pods as other wax varieties. (For price list see colored pages.)

36—IMPROVED RUST PROOF GOLDEN WAX—Well known, valuable for its productivity, disease resistance, vigor and attractive tender pods. It is more like Golden Wax than any other. The pods more uniform, larger and flatter and it is undoubtedly a more productive variety than either Golden Wax or Improved Golden Wax. Probably the best flat-podded wax for main crop. Seed half white, half mottled dark brown. (For price list see colored pages.)

38—IMPROVED RUST PROOF BLACK WAX—Plant strictly dwarf, very early, productive, pods large, $5\frac{1}{2}$ to 6 inches long, stout, very straight and flat. Seed blue-black. Very popular with market gardeners. (For price list see colored pages.)

40—REFUGEE WAX—This bean is considered to be one of the most reliable of the extremely early wax podded sorts, suitable for home consumption or market. Pods are 5 inches long, straight and fleshy, deep yellow in color and stringless. Seed medium sized, rounded at ends, heavily splashed with blue-black. (For price list see colored pages.)



Early Golden Cluster Wax

GREEN PODDED BUSH VARIETIES

50—BOUNTIFUL.—The plants of this excellent sort are strictly dwarf, 14 to 18 inches high, very vigorous, hardy and very early, and are practically immune to rust and mildew. Pods very large, 6 to 6½ inches long, stout, flat, several seeded, light green, stringless and of good quality, attractive. A valuable sort for home use or for market, the pods remain in good condition for a long time after picking, suggesting its value for shipping purposes. Seed olive-yellow with olive-brown ring. (For price list see colored pages.)

52—BURPEE STRINGLESS GREEN POD.—An exceedingly productive and very handsome sort. Plant strictly

dwarf, 12 to 15 inches high, very erect, spreading when laden with fruit, vigorous, hardy, early and productive. Pods large, 4½ to 5 inches long, stout, round, crease-backed, decidedly curved, dark green, strictly stringless, tender, fleshy, brittle, fine grained and of good quality. One of the most popular and widely grown varieties and one of the best, both for home use and for market. Seed dark coffee-brown. (For price list see colored pages.)

54—GIANT STRINGLESS VALENTINE.—A very early, hardy and productive green podded snap bean, strictly dwarf, 14 to 18 inches high, very erect, tree-like, vigorous, compact. Pods 4½ inches long, crease-backed, gracefully curved. Medium green, fleshy, very brittle and fine grained. Good keeper, suitable for canning and pickling, as well as for general market purposes. Seed light brown in color. (For price list see colored pages.)

58—LONG FELLOW.—A remarkably early variety, producing long, round, green pods, fleshy, and exceedingly tender. The pods are very brittle and have no strings when broken, unless the pods are quite old. These beans are extra early, the pods are ready to pick four days in advance of most other green podded bush beans. Seed irregularly marked fawn or murky red, the latter predominating. (For price list see colored pages.)

60—EXTRA EARLY BURPEE'S WOOSAN TWO-ONE.—An extremely early green podded sort, producing round, fleshy green pods which are slightly curved of medium size, about five inches long and of fine quality. Seed long, cylindrical, rounded at ends, drab, nearly covered with dark purple blotches. This is an excellent snap bean for early markets and stands shipment well. (For price list see colored pages.)

62—STRINGLESS GREEN POD.—A very desirable dwarf green podded snap sort for the home garden and largely grown for the market. The plants are large, spreading and productive. The pods are medium green, five to six inches long, cylindrical shape, high quality and remain crisp and tender a long time. Seed of medium size, light brown. (For price list see colored pages.)

WAX PODDED VARIETIES—Continued

42—WARDWELL'S KIDNEY WAX.—This standard variety maturing a little later than some kinds of Wax Beans, yields a large crop of long, nearly straight, broad, light golden-yellow, handsome pods. These are of large size, about six inches long, and are of good quality. They always command a ready sale, making the variety one of the most profitable for the market gardener as well as shipper. This is also very extensively used for snaps for the home garden. The plants are strong growing and bear their long pods well up from the ground. The leaves are large, broad and slightly roughened. Seed large, flattened, kidney-shaped, white with dark markings about the eye. (For price list see colored pages.)

POLE OR RUNNING VARIETIES

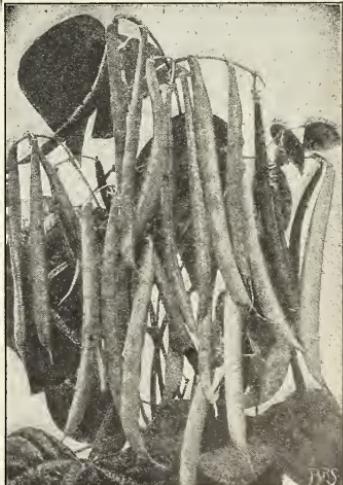
Culture.—Plant all varieties of Pole Beans after danger of frost is past. Pole Beans require fertile soil. Plant six seeds two inches deep in hills around poles 8 feet high, set firmly in the ground. The poles should be set about 3 feet apart each way and the seeds placed in the ground in a circle about 6 inches from the base of the pole. Cultivation same as for Bush Beans.

70—EARLY GOLDEN CLUSTER WAX.—A well known early and very attractive sort. It is one of the best wax-podded snap pole beans. The vines are large, strong growing, vigorous and hardy, with large, light green, crimped leaves. The pods are six to eight inches long, borne in abundant



Bountiful

74—LAZY WIFE, GREEN PODDED.—One of the best of the later green podded pole beans for snaps or shell use. The medium green pods that are borne in large clusters, are 5½ inches long, broad, thick, fleshy and entirely stringless. When ripe they have a rich buttery flavor which is retained until they are nearly ripe. The dry beans are excellent for winter use. The seed is white, medium size, slightly oval or nearly round. (For price see 'colored pages')



Burpee Stringless Green Pod

POLE OR RUNNING VARIETY—Continued

72—KENTUCKY WONDER, Green Podded—Also known as Old Homestead. We believe this variety is the best of the green podded pole beans, suitable for use as snap beans. It is early, very prolific, with showy pods which are of most excellent quality. The vines are vigorous, climbing well and very productive, bearing pods in large clusters. The pods are medium size, 3 to 4 inches long, often nine to ten inches long, curved and twisted, nearly round and very crisp when young. Seed long, oval, slightly flattened, mottled olive-brown or brown drab colored. One of the very best early pole snap beans for the home garden or market. The quality of our stock is unsurpassed. (For price see colored pages.)

76—HORTICULTURAL, or SPECKLED CRANBERRY, Green Podded—One of the best of Horticultural varieties for general purpose late green shell bean for home or market. The vines are moderately vigorous with large, light colored leaves. The pods are medium length, four to five inches long, pale green when young, becoming as they mature yellowish-green, striped or splashed with red. The beans are large, ovate shape, fleshy colored, splashed and spotted with wine-red, of the highest quality either green or dry. Many like this sort better than Limas. This well known horticultural pole bean is sometimes called Wrens Egg. (For price see colored pages.)

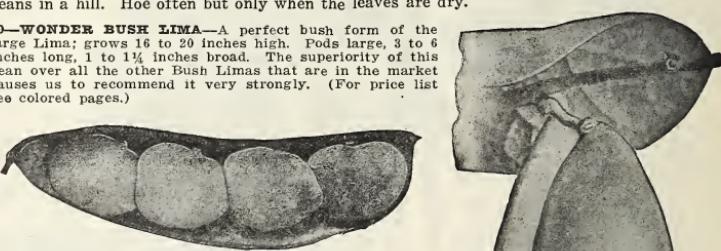
DWARF LIMA VARIETIES

No Garden Is Complete Without Dwarf Limas. Lima Beans Weigh 56 lbs. per Bushel.

The Dwarf Lima class cannot be recommended too highly. The Beans can be grown and gathered much more easily than the Pole Limas as the vines require no support. They can also be grown closer together than those of any pole variety. Dwarf Limas are fully equal in quality to Pole Limas and as a rule are earlier maturing.

Limas require a longer season for maturing than other garden beans. Do not plant till the ground is dry, weather warm and danger of frost is over. If possible select rich, light soil. Plant in drills two to three feet apart, dropping the beans three to four inches apart, and covering one and one-half to two inches deep. If planted in hills, make the hills two to three feet apart one way and two to two and one-half feet the other and plant four to six beans in a hill. Hoe often but only when the leaves are dry.

80—WONDER BUSH LIMA—A perfect bush form of the large Limas; grows 16 to 20 inches high. Pods large, 3 to 6 inches long, 1 to 1½ inches broad. The superiority of this bean over all the other Bush Limas that are in the market causes us to recommend it very strongly. (For price list see colored pages.)



Kentucky Wonder

Leviathan Pole Lima Beans

82—FORDHOOK BUSH LIMA—Without doubt one of the best Dwarf Bush Limas. Earlier than the Pole Limas by ten days. Pods measuring 4 to 5 inches in length, containing four to five large beans of excellent quality. The plants grow to a height of 20 to 30 inches, are strong, bushy and of a rich dark green color. (For price see colored pages.)

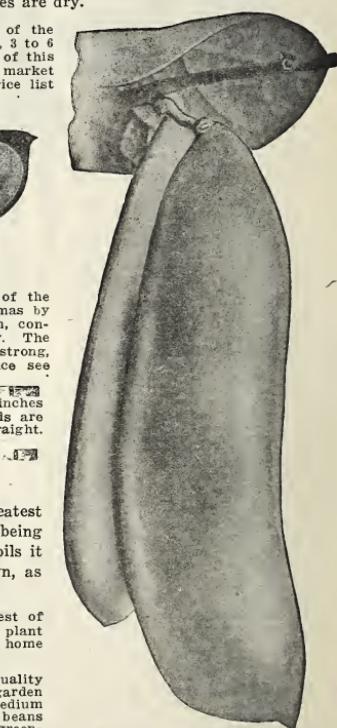
84—HENDERSON BUSH LIMA—Plant small, erect, without runners, 12 to 15 inches high, compact, bushy, hardy, very early and moderately productive. The pods are small, white and of good quality, about 3 inches long, moderately broad and straight. A well known and widely cultivated variety. (For price see colored pages.)

POLE LIMA VARIETIES

Culture.—Of all the Pole Beans, Limas are considered to have the greatest economic value. The culture is the same as for other pole beans except that being more tender the seed is usually planted one or two weeks later. In firm soils it will be found of advantage to place the beans on edge with the eye down, as when planted in this manner they germinate and come up more readily.

90—LEVIATHAN POLE LIMA—A very long-podded early variety. The earliest of the large Lima class. The pods are 5 to 6 inches long, have 5 to 6 seeds. The plant is a good climber and moderately productive. An exceedingly valuable type for home use or market. (For price see colored price list.)

92—SEIBERT'S POLE LIMA—In earliness, ease of shelling, size, beauty and quality of the green beans, this variety leads all other early Limas for either the home garden or market. The vines are vigorous and remarkably productive. The pods are medium green, large, flat, about five inches long, moderately curved. The green shell beans are very large, very tender and of the finest quality. Seed ovoid, flat with slight greenish tinge. (For price see colored pages.)



Henderson's Bush Lima Bean

FIELD BEAN VARIETIES

65—BOSTON SMALL PEA BEAN (The Navy Bean of Commerce)—It has been made a patriotic duty for anyone who has land to spare to plant as much as possible of this very nourishing bean, it takes the place of meat. The plants are very hardy and prolific. The vine is a rank grower, with profuse foliage, pods grow mainly in clusters. Plant thinly in rows. (For price see colored pages. Price on these beans subject to market fluctuations.)

66—RED KIDNEY—Beans are deep red in color. The good old fashioned baking bean. (For price see colored pages. Price on these beans subject to market fluctuations.)

BEETS

One Ounce Will Sow 50 Feet of Drill; 5 to 6 Pounds Required for an Acre

The Beet, on account of its long tap-root, requires a mellow, deeply-worked soil and one in which the fertilizing elements are very uniformly distributed. Coarse, lumpy manure makes ill-shaped roots and should never be used. Soil that has for years been well manured and cultivated in vegetables is the best for the Beet crop. Sow in drills 1 foot to 18 inches apart, and when well up thin from 4 to 6 inches. Frequent cultivation is needed and the roots must be kept clean by hand weeding.

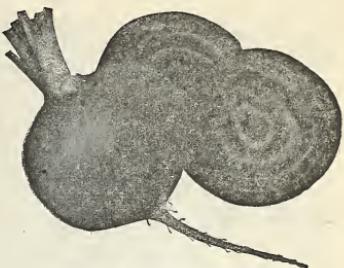
For winter use the turnip varieties may be sown in June or July so as to mature late in the season. The roots are stored in a cellar and covered with sand to prevent wilting, or they may be kept outdoors in pits such as are used for apples and potatoes.



Oshkosh Fire Ball is one of the most profitable beets on to market today and cannot be too highly recommended for market as it has no equal; of handsome appearance.



100—EARLY MODEL—It is medium early. The roots are of good size, slightly oval, with small dark crimson leaves and a slim tap-root. In quality and color it is peerless, very fine grained, tender and sweet, never woody or stringy. Color of both skin and flesh deep rich crimson, equaling that of the best long Beets. Foliage is very small and beets smooth. (For price see colored pages.)



Crosby's Egyptian, Very Popular

102—EDMUND'S EARLY BLOOD TURNIP—A desirable second early market beet, suitable also for the home garden. This is a handsome, clean turnip-shaped blood beet. Skin and flesh are a deep blood red, sweet and tender in quality, and unsurpassed for solidity and keeping purposes. The roots grow regular and are of right marketable size. Tops short, either green or white, and leaf stalks dark red; blade of leaf bright green, often with wavy edge. (For price see colored pages.)

104—EXTRA EARLY FLAT EGYPTIAN—The best variety for forcing and is an excellent first early crop outdoors. It is the earliest and has turnip-shaped form. The roots are a rich color, moderately thick, a trifle rounded on top and flatter on the bottom. The flesh is dark red, zoned lighter, firm, crisp and tender. Roots are about two inches in diameter when mature. (For price see colored pages.)

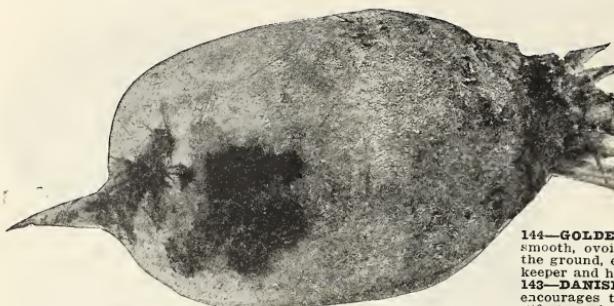
106—CROSBY'S EGYPTIAN—An improvement on Extra Early Egyptian, being as early, but of more desirable shape, color and quality. It is one of the best for early planting outdoors and is much used for bunching. It becomes fit for use earlier than any other variety but is not so well suited as Extra Early Flat Egyptian for transplanting or for forcing in hotbeds. It is very sweet and tender, exceptionally uniform in shape and color. (For price see colored pages.)

108—DETROIT DARK RED—It is unexcelled for forcing, and a grand Beet for market bunching and the market. Roots are large, round, and of uniform size, of good quality, sweet and tender. Roots are medium sized, spherular or nearly round, very smooth and of dark blood red color. The flesh is deep vermilion-red, zoned with lighter shade of the same color. (For price see colored pages.)

110—ECLIPSE BLOOD TURNIP—Makes rapid growth, top small, quality fine, larger than Egyptian, but not as deep a red in color. This is an especially desirable sort for the home garden and bunching. The roots are smooth and round with a small tap-root. The flesh is very sweet, crisp and tender, especially when young. (For price see colored pages.)

112—CRIMSON GLOBE—A fine table Beet, rich red, tender flesh of fine texture. Is suitable for canning and may be used throughout the summer and put in pits for winter, where it remains sweet and tender. Possesses all the essentials of a perfect Beet to use at home or for market. Free from rootlets, never stringy. It is of medium size, nearly globe-shaped. (For price see colored pages.)

114—OSHKOSH FIRE BALL—Are you gardening for profit or for pleasure? In either case this Beet will give you most satisfactory results. It has no superior and in some respects none equal; market gardeners who care to pay a little more and fancier trade find that a winner. It is early maturing with "Crosby's Egyptian," on fine globe-shape, rich, deep red color, with flesh solid and very sweet. The tops are small, which do not permit such rapid work in bunching, but permit closer planting than larger topped sorts. Its handsome appearance makes it a ready seller and a money maker. Our stock is exceptionally uniform in shape and color. (For price see colored pages.)



Mangel Wurzel, Golden Tankard

BEETS—Continued

116—BASTIAN'S HALF LONG BLOOD—A fine variety for either spring or winter use. Roots early and well. The roots are smooth, flesh bright red and quality excellent. For winter use the seed should be sown early in July. (For price see colored pages.)

118—LONG SMOOTH DARK BLOOD—A good late variety. Roots long, but seldom growing more than two inches in diameter. Very dark red flesh, crisp, sweet and tender. (For price see colored pages.)

SWISS CHARD or SPINACH BEET

One Ounce Will Sow 100 Feet of Drill

It does not produce an edible root like the regular garden beet, but it is grown for its tender leaves, which make delicious greens, and for the leaf stalks, which may be bunched and cooked like asparagus. No other vegetable produces such a bulk of food on so small a space. If tops are cut it grows new leaves. City Poultry Raisers whose space is limited should raise this for green food, the chickens eat every morsel of it.

125—SILVEE, or SEA KALE, or SWISS CHARD—An improved type of a delicious vegetable, in reality a beet in which cultivation has developed the leaves instead of the root. This variety has large, broad, undulated leaves of attractive yellowish-green color, and very large, broad, white stalks and midribs. (For price see colored pages.)

127—GIANT LUCULLUS—An improvement on the old type. Giant Lucullus is the largest and best variety of Swiss Chard. Seed sown early in the spring will produce plants quickly from which the thick light colored midribs of the leaves may be cut down to the ground. The stalks are thick and broad, somewhat like Rhubarb, leaves yellow, much crumpled and curled. (For price see colored pages.)

MANGEL WURZEL

6 Pounds Will Sow an Acre

130—LANE'S IMPROVED—A great favorite used mostly for stock feeding. Roots are large, smooth, rose color. It is a heavy yielder and very profitable to grow. (For price see colored pages.)

136—GIANT HALF SUGAR BEET—Desirable for stock feeding, affording not only a very large crop much easier to harvest than other sorts but also having higher nutritive value, being especially rich in sugar. The roots are rose colored above ground, and white below; they are oval shaped and grow half out of the ground and are therefore easily harvested. (For price see colored pages.)



Swiss Chard, Giant Lucullus

140—MAMMOTH LONG RED—This variety is the most universally used Mangel Root. It forms extremely large, long, straight roots which often weigh from 20 to 30 pounds. The flesh is white tinged with red. Under careful culture it is enormously productive. It grows half above the ground and is easily harvested. (For price see colored pages.)

142—GOLDEN TANKARD—The tops are comparatively small, with the leaf stalks and veins distinctly tinged with yellow. The neck is small. The roots are large, ovoid, but the bottom usually of larger diameter than top. Light above ground, dark orange below. The flesh is yellow, zoned with white. (For price see colored pages.)

144—GOLDEN YELLOW INTERMEDIATE—A large smooth, ovoid shaped variety, grows two-thirds out of the ground, easily pulled, comparatively small top, good keeper and heavy cropper. (For price see colored pages.)

143—DANISH SLUDSTRUP—The Danish Government encourages the growing of root crops by offering certificates of merit to growers who select and produce sorts which are of distinctive value.

Sludstrip is considered the best of all Mangel roots by the Danish Government certificate. In color it is reddish-yellow, of a distinct type. It contains the largest per cent of nutriment found in any sort. It is very hardy, grows well above ground and is easily pulled. (For price see colored pages.)

SUGAR BEETS

147—VILMORIN'S IMPROVED—One of the richest sorts in sugar content. The tops are of medium size, with smooth, bright green leaves. The roots are of medium size, similar in appearance to Jaensch's Vlrix, with white flesh and often yield from ten to sixteen tons per acre. (For price see colored pages.)

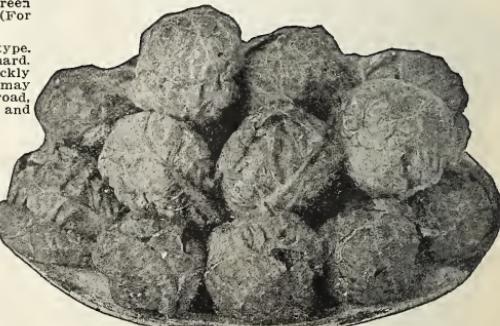
148—KLEIN WANZLEBEN—The roots are a little larger than Vilmorin's Improved and little harder and easier grown. The tops are rather large and the leaves slightly waved. This sort often yields under careful culture from twelve to eighteen tons per acre. It is probably the best sort for the experimenter to use. (For price see colored pages.)

Brussels Sprouts

One Ounce of Seed Will Produce About 3,000 Plants

The plant resembles Cabbage, the edible part, however, being in the small leaves or sprouts which grow on the stalk at each leaf joint. It is primarily an autumn vegetable. Seed should be sown in the hotbeds early in March and then transplanted.

150—LONG ISLAND IMPROVED—(For price see colored pages.)



Long Island Improved Brussels Sprouts



Field of Cabbage Plants Grown from Our Seed. Notice the Large and Uniform Heads.

SELECT CABBAGE

One Ounce of Seed Will Produce About 3,000 Plants, 5 Ounces for an Acre.

The soil cannot be too rich, and continuous and rapid growth is essential, especially of the early kinds. In drawing the plants from the seed bed, they should be placed at once in tubs containing enough water to cover the roots, in which they should be taken to the field, and set while dripping wet. The plants should be set so firmly in the soil that the tip of a leaf will break off before the plant can be pulled out by taking hold of the edge of the leaf, and they should be set well in the ground so as to cover the entire stem, which is the most tender part.

The cabbage worms which destroy the leaves and heads may be killed by dusting with **Insect Checker** or **Slug Shot**. These two remedies should be lightly dusted on the cabbage; both are poisons. Remove the outside leaves after having used the above remedies. If the disease called Club Root should get a foothold, do not plant the land with any of the cabbage family for a year or two. This is usually an effective remedy. Cabbage is sometimes attacked by the cabbage aphid, which can be destroyed by spraying the affected leaves (the under side of leaves not to be forgotten) with **Black Leaf 40** (three-fourths pint to 100 gallons of water) to which 4 lbs. of fish oil soap has been added.



Early Flat Dutch Cabbage



Early Jersey Wakefield

EXTRA EARLY VARIETIES

160—COPENHAGEN MARKET—This excellent variety commands the attention of all growers for early market or garden. The heads grow in a very compact, short form and they are early, solid and large, sometimes weighing 10 to 12 lbs. It is the earliest round head variety; can be planted close together and matures uniformly. The plants are vigorous but compact, with few outer leaves, which are of rather upright growth. The leaves are medium green, nearly round, comparatively thick and smooth. (For price see colored pages.)

162—CHARLESTON WAKEFIELD—Will produce an exceedingly large head quite early in the season, bearing only about six days later in maturing than the Early Jersey. (For price see colored pages.)

164—EARLY JERSEY WAKEFIELD—The best known of all pointed head varieties, it is the earliest and surest heading of first early cabbages for the market and home garden. The plants are exceedingly hardy, not only in resisting cold but other unfavorable conditions. The heads are compact and erect, with few outer leaves, which are smooth, thick, nearly oval, and of deep green color. The heads are of medium size, very solid, uniformly pointed and of excellent quality. (For price see colored pages.)

166—EARLY WINNIGSTADT—A popular variety, one of the best second early sorts to succeed the very earliest varieties. Sometimes planted late and it then makes a desirable winter cabbage. The heads are pointed, slightly glossy, and tightly folded. Leaves dark bluish-green, with much bloom. (For price see colored pages.)

SECOND EARLY VARIETIES

168—EARLY FLAT DUTCH—A very valuable and economical second early variety. The plant is short-stemmed, upright, with few outer leaves. The heads are nearly round, with a slightly flattened top, very solid and uniform in shape and size. (For price see colored pages.)

170—EARLY SUMMER—A favorite second early sort, 8 to 10 days later than the Wakefield and twice its size. Heads weigh from eight to ten pounds. The heads are large and solid, round, somewhat flattened and of good flavor and will stand a long while without bursting. (For price see colored pages.)

CABBAGE—Continued

172—ENKRUIZEN GLORY—The second early variety is very sure heading and of excellent quality. The plants are of vigorous growth, with large, round, spreading outer leaves which are not easily curdled and friable. The heads are globular or very nearly round, very solid and of large size for so early a variety. (For price see colored pages.)

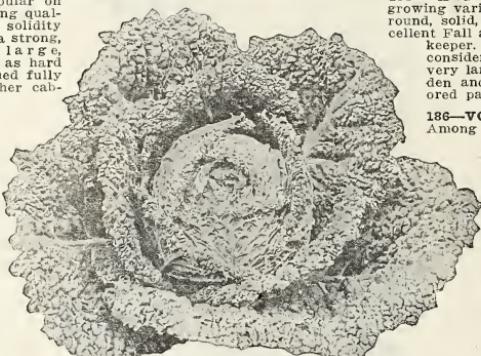
174—ALL HEAD or FAULELESS—This excellent second early market sort produces heads that are very large for so early a cabbage and of very good quality. It is desirable not only for general spring planting, but by planting late it can be used as a fall and early winter cabbage. The variety is well adapted for kraut. The plants are compact, with few outer leaves, which are comparatively smooth and rather thick, being nearly entire at edges and only slightly waved. The stem is short. The heads are solid and flat, but very deep. (For prices see colored pages.)

176—SUCCESSION—One of the surest varieties to make a crop under all conditions. Very fine for either winter or summer use. The plants are vigorous and strong growing, with a short stem. The heads are hard and solid and of fine quality, measuring about 12 inches in diameter and weighing 10 to 12 pounds. (For price see colored pages.)

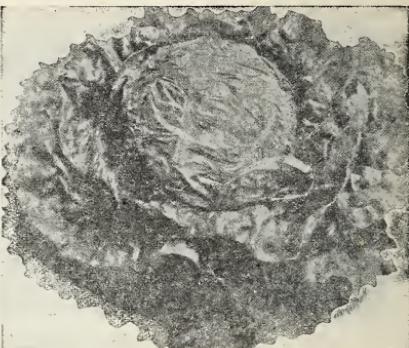
178—SWEET HEAD—Heads are large, round, flattened, uniform, very hard, firm and sweet, and average from 10 to 15 pounds. This cabbage is a splendid shipper and a fine keeper. It has produced satisfactory results for many years and has been one of the most reliable. Stem is rather short. (For price see colored pages.)

LATE VARIETIES

182—DANISH BALL HEAD or HOLLANDER—This type of winter cabbage has been very popular on account of its unequalled keeping qualities, as well as for the great solidity and weight of the heads. It is a strong, vigorous grower, producing large, round, compact heads, almost as hard as iron, weighing when trimmed fully one-fourth more than any other cabbage of equal size; consequently it keeps in choice condition until Spring. For boiling, slaw, sauerkraut, etc., it is unsurpassed, being crisp, tender and sweet. It seems to grow luxuriantly on all soils and under most conditions, withstanding hot, dry weather; does not rot from the effects of wet seasons, and the heads do not burst. The plants are vigorous and compact, with stem of medium length. The leaves are distinctly upright in growth, few but rather large, long and narrow, thick, smooth, bluish green, covered with whitish bloom. Our strain of Danish Ball Head cabbage yields a larger number of solid heads than any other variety. (For price see colored pages.)



American Drumhead Savoy, Good Market Variety



Danish Ball Head or Hollander

184—LARGE LATE FLAT DUTCH—A low growing variety; heads large, bluish green, round, solid, broad and flat on top; an excellent Fall and Winter variety, and a good keeper. It is a sure header. This is considered by many as the standard, very large, late cabbage for home garden and market. (For price see colored pages.)

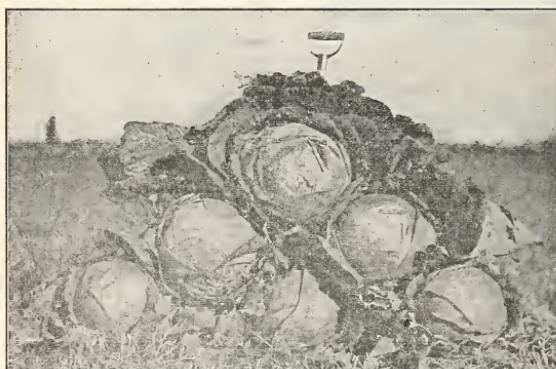
186—VOLGA AUTUMN GIANT—Among all the multiplicity of varieties of cabbage this one still holds its own with the falling popularity. Not only as an winter keeper but as a Spring cabbage for Southern planters it is equally successful. The heads are round, of compact growth, light grayish green in color, and 10 to 12 inches in diameter. It is of low growth, with spreading leaves. Although it grows very rapidly it does not burst. Forms solid heads and thrives in any cabbage section. (For price see colored pages.)

188—LARGE LATE DRUM-HEAD—This strain of late cabbage is now recognized as the standard of its type.

Under all conditions, both in private and commercial gardens, it has been the variety mainly relied on for late Fall and Winter use. A desire to seem unnecessary when most of our patrons know it so well. It is a good cabbage in every respect. Grows easily, cooks easily, tastes good, and will, for many years to come, be highly esteemed. We are sure it will please. (For price see colored pages.)

190—SAVOY, AMERICAN DRUMHEAD—The Savoy cabbages differ from all others in the peculiarly crumpled character of the leaves. This is caused by a more rapid growth of the parts of the leaf between the veins, and as this is the tenderest part of the leaf, the reason for its good quality is apparent. Its very fine appearance is a highace in the market, yet grows as freely as any, is sure heading, yet hardy. Although excellent at any season of its growth, the Savoy cabbage is never at its best until touched by frost; it should therefore be sown only as a Fall or early Winter crop. Savoy is the finest salad cabbage. The leaves are as handsome as curled lettuce. (For price see colored pages.)

195—MAMMOTH BED ROCK—This is the largest variety of red cabbage, and produces heads which are remarkably solid. Heads are round, with spreading outer leaves, and mature late. An exceedingly fine strain. Heads deep red color. (For price see colored pages.)



Volga Autumn Giant, a Good Winter Keeper and Very Popular



Extra Early Snowball Cauliflower,

Chinese Celery

155—PE-TSAI—For a spring crop, the seed should go into the ground when Lettuce seed is sown outdoors. Plant it with Pe-Tsai is due to suspicion regarding its hardiness. It has survived, however, even when Lettuce succumbed to a belated frost. Sow the seed half an inch deep in drills one foot apart and thin the seedlings to ten inches apart. Growing it as close as it will permit tends to blanch the leaves. Pe-Tsai does not transplant well. Sow it where it is to remain. The coarse leaves are excellent when boiled or served as slaw. The finer and more delicate leaves make an exceptionally palatable salad when served like Lettuce. Has a fine delicate flavor, like imported French Endive, or Chicory. When cooked like a cabbage it is very delicate in flavor, tasting more like a Cauliflower; it is not strong in the cabbage flavor. (For price see colored pages.)

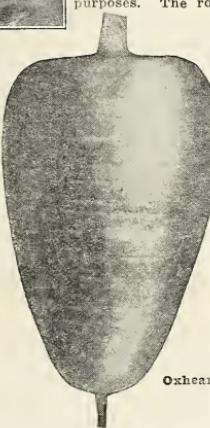
Cauliflower

1 Ounce of Seed Produces 1,500 to 2,000 Plants.

Cauliflower is a vegetable that grows to perfection in but few localities. The soil should be rich, and lots of water will pay well. For early use, seed should be sown three-fourths of an inch deep in a greenhouse hotbed or in boxes in the house, about six weeks before the plants are needed for planting out. If, when the second leaves appear, the plants can be transplanted, spacing them three inches apart, better and more hardy plants will be obtained. For late use, sow seed in beds about May 10th, and when the plants are large enough remove to the garden.

200—EXTRA EARLY SNOWBALL—A new, early maturing variety of short leaved snowball type of cauliflower; as reliable and dependable as any we have known. Heads are medium to large size, solid, compact, round, and beautifully white. Our stock is grown by an expert in Denmark and we are sure it is unsurpassed by any. It is well adapted to hotbed culture, and is valuable for early and late crops. (For price see colored pages.)

204—EXTRA EARLY DWARF ERFURT—This is the choice selected strain of the popular Erfurt type, and is remarkable for its extreme reliability in heading. All dwarf habit, with short outside leaves. Has large, white, compact heads, and is an early market variety. While extreme earliness is not the greatest consideration, we recommend this strain. (For price see colored pages.)



Oxheart

CARROTS

One-fourth ounce of seed is enough for 100 feet of drill, and two to three pounds will sow an acre.

A sandy loam made rich by manuring the previous year is the best soil for the carrot, but any good land, if thoroughly and deeply worked, will produce satisfactory results.

Carrots should be sown as early as the ground is fit to cultivate. Carrots should be grown more; they are not appreciated enough. Let the children eat carrots; you cannot give anything more healthy, and besides, the children like them. Carrots ought to appear more on our tables. For stock feeding, especially horses and cows, the carrot cannot be excelled. It will give horses that nice, sleek, shiny appearance which makes them worth much more in the market. Use about two to three pounds of seed to the acre for field culture, drills to be about 20 to 24 inches apart. As soon as the plants appear use the cultivator or wheel hoe. Thin two to six inches apart in the row, according to the size of the variety. Care should be taken not to sow seed any deeper than one inch at the most.

210—CHANTENAY—A universally used carrot for all outdoor crop purposes. The root is somewhat stump-rooted, tapering slightly from well set shoulders; its average length will be between $5\frac{1}{2}$ to 6 inches. The surface is smooth and deep orange in color, the flesh is very crisp and tender. It is ready for table use at almost every stage during its growth. (For price see colored pages.)

211—CHINESE HORN—A rich orange red variety, smooth and handsome. The root, while not as stump rooted as the Chantenay, comes to a blunt point, and it is very beautiful; the flesh is sweet, crisp and very tender. Although the roots of this variety grow shorter, it produces more bulk to the acre than the larger varieties; twenty to thirty tons per acre are not an unusual crop. It is a desirable garden crop, and is good for the table, and it is also suitable for field culture. The tops are of medium size. It is grown largely on account of its great productiveness and adaptability to all classes of soil. (For price see colored pages.)

214—OXHEART or GUERANDE—Especially desirable for soil so hard and stiff that larger rooted sorts would not thrive in it. The tops are comparatively small, and this allows close planting. The quality is excellent and remains tender on after maturing, and may be used while very small for soups. It is excellent for growing in frames, and is about 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 5 inches long, 2 inches in diameter. It is also good for stock feeding when mature. (For price see colored pages.)

216—FRENCH FORCING HORN—This variety is one of the earliest to mature. Roots are small, reddish orange, of globular shape and excellent flavor. This is the standard early forcing carrot. When young, this carrot is of the very finest quality. (For price see colored pages.)

224—YELLOW BELGIAN—This carrot is very similar to the white Belgian except in color. Its strong keeping qualities, makes it of special value for late feeding. (For price see colored pages.)



Chantenay Carrots



Improved Long Orange

American grown seed is sometimes disappointing, while with French grown we have never had this trouble. For this reason we offer both kinds. (For price see colored pages.)

234—DWARF GOLDEN HEART—Without doubt the finest early celery in cultivation. It is very solid, of half dwarf habit, and of a fine flavor. When blanched is of a handsome golden yellow. Excellent keeper and fine for garden or market. (For price see colored pages.)

235—IMPROVED WHITE PLUME—It has light green leaves shading nearly white at the tips. As the plants mature the leaves, stalk and leaves turn white, but to give it the very best appearance the plants should be artificially blanched. It is unsurpassed for early Fall and Winter use. (For price see colored pages.)

236—GIANT PASCAL—Has to be handled with great care to prevent breaking, which shows that it is tender and crisp. The stalk blanches to a beautiful pale yellow color, and is very large, thick, solid, crisp, and of rich flavor. It blanches very easily and quickly to a greenish white. Very late variety, but is an excellent shipper and good market sort. (For price see colored pages.)



One ounce of seed will produce about 3,000 plants.

When a choice of locations can be had, celery should always be planted in lowlands, where it is practicable to irrigate it in dry weather. When a proper location is found, it is best to keep the celery patch in the same place year after year, only giving attention to the fact that it must be heavily fertilized every year. In cultivating celery it is at all times important that the plants should never be handled while wet with dew or rain, as such handling will cause the leaves to rust and turn yellow.

Sow the seed (which is slow to germinate) in a bed of moist soil as mellow in character as can be had. Use large quantities of manure and make it as fine as possible by chopping, rolling and raking. Cover about one-quarter of an inch, keep the surface moist (almost wet) to enable the seed to germinate freely. The seed will not germinate well if planted in a hot-bed or where subject to a temperature above 60 degrees.

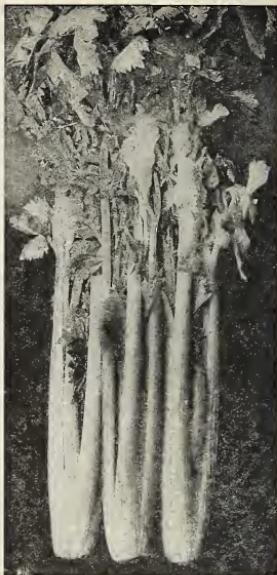
230—GOLDEN SELF BLANCHING (American Grown) — Most popular and standard variety; self-blanching and with a little banking or covering even the outer ribs assume a beautiful golden yellow, while the heart and inner stalks are deliciously tender, brittle and sweet. It is perfectly solid, crisp, and sweet, with a fine nutty flavor, attains a good size, and is free from stringiness.

French grown seed is sometimes disappointing, while with American grown we have never had this trouble. For this reason we offer both kinds. (For price see colored pages.)

236—LARGE SMOOTH PRAGUE (Select Stock) This is the most popular variety with American growers. Roots nearly globular, comparatively smooth, with few roots; flavor excellent. This variety excels

all others in appearance, size and quality. Celery is not usually blanched, but very fine when thus treated, and much harder than the stalk celeries. (For price see colored pages.)

One ounce of seed will produce about 1,000 plants.



Golden Self-Blanching Celery

Celeriac

or KNOLENT CELERY

One ounce of seed will produce about 1,000 plants

Celeriac, or turnip-rooted celery, is not grown to the extent it should be, though its good qualities are now being more and more recognized each year. It may be sliced for salad, used to flavor soups, eaten as a relish with bread and butter, or cooked as an ordinary table dish. It is slowly but surely coming into its own. When properly cooked its flavor is something between the flavors of celery and parsnip. It is easy to cultivate and will thrive in practically any kind of soil. The seed should be sown toward the end of May, the seedlings being put out a few inches apart in good soil in a cold frame or sheltered bed, and the plants being set in their permanent quarters in July. Set them in rows two feet apart, with nine inches between the plants.



Large Smooth Prague Celery

Sugar or Sweet Corn

One quart will plant 200 hills; six to eight quarts will plant an acre in check rows

Sweet or Sugar Corn will do well on almost any ordinary soil, but a rich, warm, alluvial soil is the best. Deep and thorough working before planting is the secret of success. Corn does especially well on turned over clover sod. It is a tender plant and sowings should not be made in the North until early in May. In the garden, corn may best be planted in rows about three feet apart (not in hills like the farm or field corn). Sow the seed thinly in drills and cover about 2 inches, and thinning the plants when well up to about 8 inches apart. Cultivate thoroughly. Make successive sowings at ten-day intervals until about July 15. Do not plant sweet corn near pop corn or field corn, or they will mix.

We are extensive growers of sweet corn, raising thousands of bushels right here in Winnebago County, Wisconsin, imparts to our sweet corn a vitality of remarkable degree. Our critical selection guarantees our strains to be as pure as human efforts can make them. No better sweet corn is obtainable anywhere.

EARLY VARIETIES

250—GOLDEN BANTAM—This fine corn is becoming each year more firmly fixed in growing favor. Everyone likes to eat Golden Bantam corn. In fact, many people will not take any other when Golden Bantam is obtainable. This decided preference shown for it in market, restaurant and home has enabled many growers to sell Golden Bantam at a premium. It is pronounced by thousands of planters the first extra early sweet corn ever grown. It is so striking in appearance that all who have seen and tasted of it will never forget such splendid quality. It has all the good points of a sweet corn; it is extremely early in character, grows vigorously and has a surpassing delicious flavor, and keeps an unusually long time in condition for eating. The stalks are dwarf and sturdy, growing to a height of 4 feet and bearing two or three good small ears, each having eight rows of golden yellow grains, extending to the extreme rounded tip. Its dwarf habit permits close planting. Our Golden Bantam is all grown on our own seed farm in Winnebago County, Wisconsin, under supervision of our experts, and our strain has been improved from year to year by careful selection and our sales have risen by leaps and bounds. In fact, our supply is generally exhausted before the planting season is over. (For price see colored pages.)

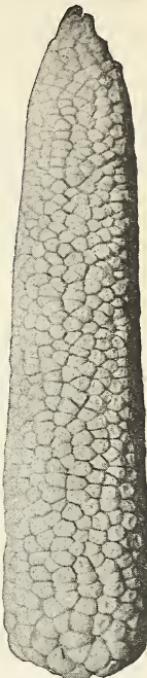
252—MAMMOTH WHITE CORY—This corn, which is recommended by many seedsmen as the best extra early, has good sized twelve-rowed ears, six to eight inches long, and very sweet. There is seldom any opening between the rows at the base. It presents a very good appearance because of its even rows. The grains retain their purity without any whitening. The ears are about four feet high, each generally bearing two large, finely shaped ears, which become fit for use as early as those of any variety. (For price see colored pages.)

Golden Bantam

254—EARLY MINNESOTA—This is a standard variety which has never been replaced with many growers by any of the newer strains. Produces good stalks, with eight-rowed ears about eight inches long, with broad and tender kernels. Its productivity is probably one of the causes of its continued use in many market and home gardens. (For price see colored pages.)

264—EARLY RED CORY—A standard, popular, extra early variety. It is equally as early as White Cory, and it is very sweet and tender. Succeeds well where the summer is short, cool and moist. Ears are six inches in length, with eight rows of quite broad grains. Color red. (For price see colored pages.)

Our Wisconsin Grown Sweet Corn is grown far apart from field corn, hence it is sweeter and better than corn coming in contact with field varieties.



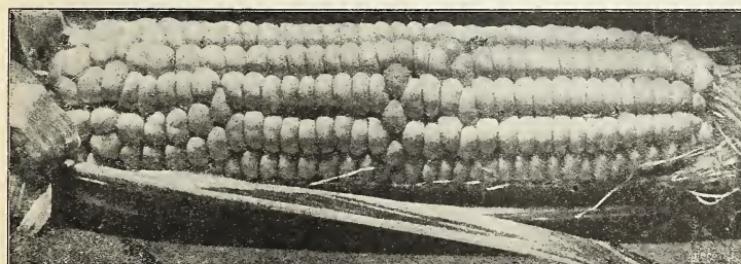
Country Gentleman

SECOND EARLY VARIETIES

268—GOLDEN CREAM—A distinct extra early variety. A cross between Golden Bantam and Country Gentleman. The ear is similar in appearance to Country Gentleman, but the color is a rich cream, cooking to a light golden yellow. The flavor is rich, nut-like, and delicious. Stalks make rapid growth, producing from two to four ears each. This new variety possesses genuine merit and we recommend that all lovers of good corn give it a trial. (For price see colored pages.)

261—EARLY EVERGREEN—From a week to ten days earlier than Stowell's Evergreen, with somewhat shorter ears but otherwise possessing all the good qualities of that famous variety. For Northern localities perhaps a little more certain cropper than Stowell's Evergreen. (For price see colored pages.)

256—BLACK MEXICAN—The sweetest corn in cultivation, and is one of the best medium early varieties. In quality and sweetness of flavor it is superb. When ready for the table it is white, but when black, it turns bluish black. Ears are well filled and pointed. Stalks 4 1/2 feet high. Ears eight inches long, usually eight-rowed of attractive appearance. (For price see colored pages.)



Golden Cream, a Very District Extra Early Variety, Which Is Very Popular

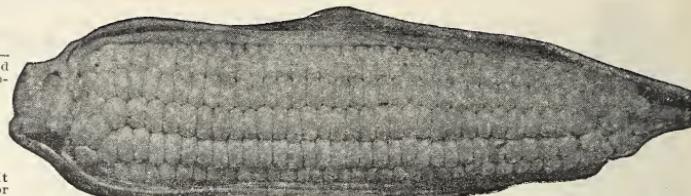
SWEET CORN—(Continued)

LATE VARIETIES

266—ZIG-ZAG EVERGREEN—This corn is the sweetest and most tender variety that has been introduced, possibly excepting the Shoe Peg type. It is medium to late. It matures about eight days ahead of Stowell's Evergreen; the kernels are shaped like those of Stowell's Evergreen, but irregular on the cob. Two perfect ears to the stalk. It is a most satisfactory variety for the amateur or market gardener. (For price see colored pages.)

268—COUNTRY GENTLEMAN or SHOE PEG—The best quality of all the sweet corns is in the Country Gentleman. When quality is desired, this variety is given the preference to all others. It is very prolific and bears from two to four ears on a stalk. The kernels are very deep and narrow, but exceptionally sweet and delicious. They are not in rows, but are zig-zag on the cob. In the high class hotels and restaurants this variety is generally preferred. It remains tender and fit for use longer, perhaps, than any other sort. The kernels are perfectly round at the end, but of extraordinary depth, the ears being somewhat small. It has a nutmeg-like sweetness, luscious, tender and milky, and remains in the milk longer than any other sweet corn. The ears measure 8 to 9 inches in length. It is a slow-maturing variety and arrives at full perfection just in time to succeed the earlier varieties. Our strain of Country Gentleman is all Northern grown, it is raised on our own seed farm near Oshkosh; it has been carefully selected and we are sure it will please you. (For price see colored pages.)

269—STOWELL'S EVERGREEN—Long recognized as every where the standard variety for the market, and it is a general favorite. The ears are white, of large size; grains deep, exceptionally tender and sugary. It is one of the most largely used varieties of sweet corn now sold. The ears average 7 to 8 inches and have 16 to 18 rows; the stalks grow 7 to 7½ feet high. It is the leading main late crop variety for every purpose. This corn is distinguished by the large ear, the long, deep kernels, its rich, sugary flavor, and its long keeping qualities. (For price see colored pages.)



Stowell's Evergreen, Recognized as a Standard Variety of Sweet Corn for All Uses

POPCORN

(Selected Ears for Seed)

Two to four quarts will sow an acre.

Usually grown as a farm crop; planted in hills about 3 to 3 feet apart, but may be grown in the garden the same as sweet corn if desired. White Rice is the standard kind. Let the ears become thoroughly ripe and hard before gathering and hang them in the attic until dry enough to pop. Do not plant popcorn near sweet corn, or field corn, or they will mix.

280—WHITE RICE—A standard variety with small, short ears, very prolific. Grains resemble rice, considered best for popping. Most widely grown and always a satisfactory yielder. Without tough hulls, sweet, white and large, with three to six ears to the stalk. (For price see colored pages.)

282—QUEEN'S GOLDEN—Differs from White Rice in being smoother. The grain is yellow, but pops perfectly white, a single kernel frequently expanding to one inch in diameter. Stalks grow 6 feet high, producing large ears in abundance. (For price see colored pages.)

CHICORY-WITLOOF

Half ounce to 100 feet of drill.

The seed should be sown in the open ground not later than June, in drills 12 to 18 inches apart, thinning out the plants to 3 inches. The plants form long parsnip-shaped roots, which should be lifted in Fall, cutting off leaves, and storing in a cool place until wanted for forcing. Roots are planted in a trench 16 to 18 inches deep and placed upright about 1½ to 2 inches apart, which will allow the neck of the root to come within 9 inches of the level of the trench. It requires about one month to force the roots, and the heads are cut off with a small portion of the neck of the root attached. (For price see colored pages.)

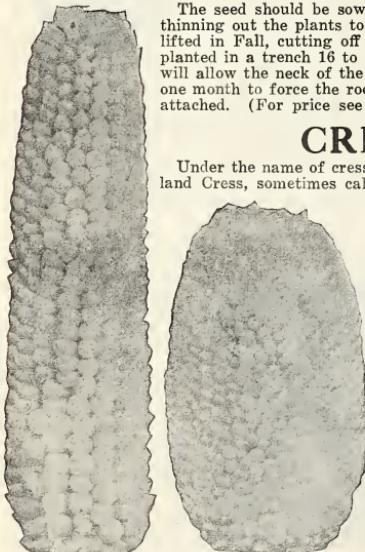
CRESS OR PEPPERGRASS

Under the name of cress there are two forms, the Water Cress and the Upland Cress. The Upland Cress, sometimes called peppergrass, is easily grown from seed sown in drills a foot apart.

As the plants last but a short time it will be necessary to make a sowing every few days if a continuous supply is desired. Water Cress can be grown all the year in small, open ditches containing running spring water. It is best and most easily produced in water from rather warm springs in limestone regions.

295—FINE CURLLED OR PEPPERGRASS—Sow thinly in drills during the Spring, Summer and Fall months. The leaves are finely curled and quite ornamental in appearance; they can be cut two or three times but the plant soon runs to seed. The flavor is like that of mustard. (For price see colored pages.)

296—WATER CRESS—Highly esteemed for salads and garnishing. It must be grown along moist banks or in tubs in water covered soil. (For price see colored pages.)



Queen's Golden and White Rice Popcorn

CHERVIL

225—MOSS CURLLED—Leaves are used for flavoring soups and stews and for garnishing. (For price see colored pages.)

CORN SALAD

One ounce of seed plants 30 feet of drill.

This small salad is used during Winter and Spring as a substitute for lettuce, and is also cooked and used like spinach. The plant does not thrive during warm weather and seeds should be sown thinly in drills during August, September and October. Sow about ¼ inch deep. (For price see colored pages.)

CUCUMBERS OF QUALITY



Early Fortune, One of the Most Desirable Cucumbers Grown Both for Home Use and Shipping Purposes

Four ounces of seed to 100 yards of row; four pounds to the acre.

A light loamy or sandy soil that is fully exposed to the sun is best. Put a handful of complete fertilizer and a shovelful of well-rotted manure or compost in each hill, mix well with the soil, and put two inches of plain dirt on top. Sow plenty of seed, about fifteen seeds scattered all over the hill, cover half an inch deep, and firm with the back of a hoe. When the vines are well up, thin out half of them; when the remainder begin to run, thin them out so as to leave only three well spaced. Cultivate and hoe shallow until the vines prevent. Some growers practice nipping off the tips of leading shoots and hasten fruiting.

300—EARLY FORTUNE—On account of the uniformity of its fruit, its rich, dark green color, and earliness, it is distinct from any other known sort. The plant is exceedingly productive; it will compare very favorably with any of the early varieties of White Spine, while in every other characteristic it surpasses them all. The fruits, when matured to the slicing stage, are uniformly $7\frac{1}{2}$ to 8 inches in length, slightly tapering toward the ends, and outline an almost perfect circle, showing none of the depressions so characteristic of other types and which mean bitterness. A cross section will show a very thick flesh, which is firm, yet crisp, and with an exceedingly small seed cavity. The Early Fortune is beyond question the best market and shipping cucumber in existence and as a pickling variety it is one of the best. It is not only most productive, but the stock has been bred to such a uniformity of type that even the small pickling sizes show this uniformity. (For price see colored pages.)

302—HILL'S FORCING WHITE SPINE—In our strain of Hill's Forcing White Spine we believe we have the most uniform shaped dark green cucumber grown. It is equally good for forcing, and as a slicer, in our opinion, has no superior. It is very popular in the South for the Northern market, and equally so in the North for market gardeners, and anyone desiring cucumbers that hold their dark green color until maturity. It runs very true to type, bearing practically no misshapen fruit, the flesh is compact, juicy, and ground, sparkling white, and of most refreshing and delightful flavor. The vines are vigorous, quite healthy, and mildew proof, maintaining their luxuriance and bearing abundantly from the earliest to the latest season. In every respect without a peer. (For price see colored pages.)

304—IMPROVED EARLY WHITE SPINE—A most desirable sort for the home or market garden. The perfect shaped superior market variety, smooth, full, abundant, and early, reliable as to quantity and quality. Splendid keeper when pickled and a main crop with many marketers who ship long distances. Vines vigorous and healthy, bearing early and abundantly large, handsome, even shaped fruits of light green color, crisp, and of fine flavor. (For prices see colored pages.)

306—DAVIS PERFECT—A splendid new variety, adapted either to greenhouse or outdoor use. When grown outdoors, it is frequently good enough to sell as hothouse fruit. Popular with market gardeners on account of its splendid quality and because it frequently sells above the market price. With very few seeds, the solid white flesh is of superb quality for slicing. Fruit is long, slender, smooth, with excellent color, sometimes measures 12 in. in length; it is very tender, brittle, and of fine flavor, and cuts above average. For best results do not plant seed nearer than 5 feet. (For price see colored pages.)

308—IMPROVED LONG GREEN—A standard sort, especially adapted to long pickles, for which purpose it is excellent. Produces abundant long, slender fruit. Favored by many who like slim pickles and dainty slices for the table. Uniform, the very best for sweet pickles. The bulk of the crop of this variety matures rather late. This sort is sometimes also called Improved Green. Skin deep rich green, flesh solid, crisp and of excellent quality. (For price see colored pages.)

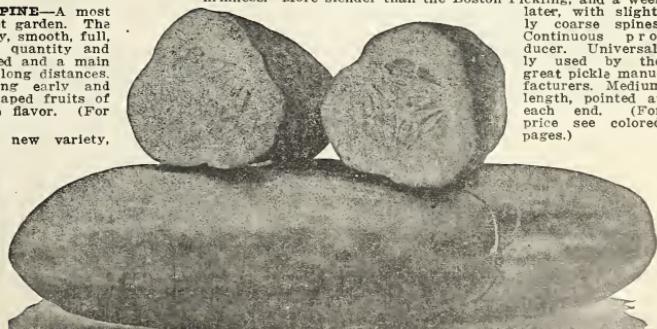
310—SNOW'S PERFECTION PICKLE—The vines are hardy and fruit very freely and a long time if gathered at the proper stage. The young cucumbers are thickly set with small spines, and possess the distinctly roughened surface so much desired for small pickles. The large fruits are of good quality for slicing. Skin extremely thin, tender, and free from toughness when pickled. This variety produces but very few seeds; it is crisp, brittle, and of extremely mild flavor. (For price see colored pages.)

312—EARLY CUSTER—This medium sized, yellow skinned variety, is one of the most prolific of our cucumbers. Combined with extra earliness and productiveness, it is a strong, rugged grower and a continuous producer. Owing to its early maturity and thrifty growth, it will withstand unseasonable weather and produce good crops under adverse conditions. Not quite as large in size as some of the standard pickling varieties, yet it makes one of the very best varieties for home use on forcing, and as a standard slicer. It bears in clusters of 2 to 3 short, thick, bright green cucumbers, crisp and delicious, used for pickles. (For price see colored pages.)

314—CHICAGO PICKLE or WESTFIELD—It gets the

price from the picklers because of the right shape, size and firmness. More slender than the Boston Pickling, and a week

later, with slightly coarse spines. Continuous producer. Universally used by the great pickle manufacturers. Medium length, pointed at each end. (For price see colored pages.)



Improved Early White Spine, a Good Reliable Variety and Splendid for Pickling

CUCUMBERS—(Continued)



Fordhook Famous

316—BOSTON PICKLING—In describing this variety we feel that we have something very superior. The stock is especially stiff and the yield per plant is especially noticeable. The vines are a rich dark green in color bearing fruits which have a large number of black spines on them. It is both an early variety and a heavy yielder, which makes it very popular. The fruits are bright green and of medium size. The flesh is crisp and tender. (For price see colored pages.)

320—FORDHOOK FAMOUS—The largest, most handsome garden cucumber, the most fleshy and finest in flavor of the White Spine type. The vines are of strong, vigorous growth, with healthy foliage, and they bear extra long fruit freely throughout the season. Cucumbers are uniformly smooth and regular in form, averaging 12 to 14 inches; the skin is thin and tender, bright green in color, and never turns yellow even in fully matured fruits. The flesh is very thick, crisp and exceptionally mild in flavor. (For price see colored pages.)

318—THORBURN'S EVERBEARING

—Of small size, very early flowers and bears fruit until frost kills plant. (For price see colored pages.)

322—EARLIES OF ALL—desirable

for producing pickles of medium size and of fine quality when sliced for table. Suitable for early slicing, always productive of many thick set small cucumbers of value for pickling. (For price see colored pages.)

301—JAPANESE CLIMBING—The

fruits of this excellent variety run from 10 to 13 inches long. Early and perfect maturing fruit is best attained when poles or a trellis are used for the vines to climb on. Fruits well shaped, straight, dark green with black spines. Flesh is pure white and tender. Especially good for slicing and salads. Great drought resister. (For price see colored pages.)

303—WEST INDIA GHERKIN—A small fruited variety, very prolific and used only for pickling. Fruits are thick and rounded in shape, ranging from two to three inches in length, and covered with spines. (For price see colored pages.)

CITRON

The fruit of Citron is not eaten raw, but is highly esteemed as a table preserve and is used for many culinary purposes. It is a money saver for those who use citron in cakes, puddings, etc.

420—GREEN SEEDED—The best of the citrons; makes beautiful preserves of unsurpassed flavor. (For price see colored pages.)

421—RED SEEDED—Used exclusively for preserves. Slightly striped and round. Extremely productive, and has splendid flavor. (For price see colored pages.)

EGG PLANT

One ounce will produce 1,000 to 2,000 plants.

The plants are grown the same as tomatoes, except that they require more heat and care in the hotbed, and need not be started quite as early. To reach maturity, a long, warm season is required. Choose a rich, loose, loamy soil; clay is not suitable; neither is too wet a soil. Set plants about $2\frac{1}{2}$ by $2\frac{1}{2}$ feet, about June 1st, for hoe cultivation.

325—NEW YORK PURPLE SPINELESS—A standard variety with large fruit, oval shaped and smooth, deep purple, early, productive, and of good quality. (For price see colored pages.)

326—BLACK BEAUTY—Comparative tests have proven this to be the earliest egg plant under cultivation. It will produce large fruit in great profusion. They are very smooth and of a dark rich purplish-black color which positively insures a ready market. (For price see colored pages.)

ENDIVE

One ounce will sow 150 feet of drill and produce about 3,000 plants.

The endive is a form of chicory. Sow the seeds thinly in drills, and when the plants are well established, thin to 8 inches. When the leaves are 6 to 8 inches in length, draw them together and tie them so the heart will blanch. The leaves should not be tied while wet. The heads should be used as soon as blanched. Endive is used as a salad at times of the year when lettuce and similar crops are out of season.

330—BROAD LEAVED BATAVIA—This is the broadest leaved variety we sell. It makes a sort of head in the center and is very easily blanched. Requires tying up for blanching. (For price see colored pages.)

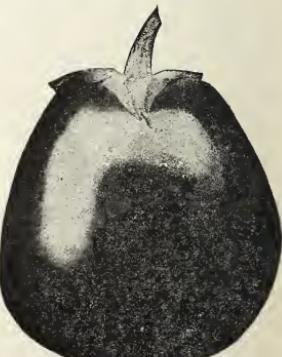
331—MOSS CURLLED—The density of the foliage of this variety is heavier than Green Curled, but equally suitable for salad; the center blanches very readily to a beautiful golden white. (For price see colored pages.)

332—GREEN CURLLED—An excellent salad plant available long after the others for lettuce and more easily grown. The flavor is pleasantly bitter, stimulating and zest giving. Is easily blanched by covering the full grown plants with boards or pieces of slate. (For price see colored pages.)

333—WHITE CURLLED—Finely cut leaves, almost white, with yellowish midribs; can be used without blanching when young and tender. Is a good early variety, grows to a large size; very crisp and tender. (For price see colored pages.)

GARLIC

Garlic is a perennial plant with a bulbous root and belongs to the onion family. It has flat leaves and the bulb is composed of several parts or bulbils similar to those of a multiplier onion set. Garlic has a strong, penetrating odor and flavor and is highly esteemed for flavoring soups, stews, etc. We do not offer seeds but can supply the bulbs or sets. (For price see colored pages.)



Black Beauty Egg Plant

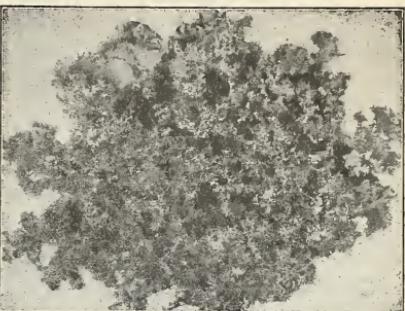
KALE

One ounce of seed will sow a drill of about 200 feet, and will produce about 4,000 plants.

This is a popular boiling green for Fall, Winter and early Spring use. Has a flavor like that of cabbage. The plant is entirely hardy in well-drained soil and can be transplanted as late as the middle of August. The sweetness and flavor of these greens are improved by freezing weather. The Dwarf Green Curled Scotch Kale is one of the leading Winter crops of truckers.

336—DWARF GREEN CURLED SCOTCH—Largely grown for supply-greens during the Fall, Winter, and Spring. Used a good deal like spinach in the past, but has a zucchini-like quality. Should not be eaten until after two or three freezing spells. Dwarf Green Curled Scotch is one of the hardiest, very dwarf and of spreading habit, beautifully curled; rarely exceeds 18 inches in height, but spreads under good cultivation to 3 feet in diameter. (For price see colored pages.)

338—TALL SCOTCH GREEN CURLED—This is very hardy and not injured by a moderate frost. About 30 inches tall, with dark green, densely curled leaves. (For price see colored pages.)



Dwarf Green Curled Scotch Kale

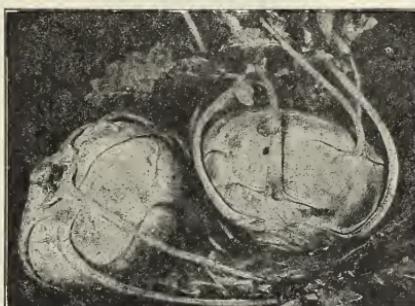
LEEK

One ounce of seed will plant 100 feet of drill.

The Leek is a very hardy plant with a sweet onion-like flavor. It does not form bulbs but the plant has a long, thick neck somewhat resembling the young growth of the onion in the Spring. These necks or stems are blanched in the Fall by drawing the earth about them. As the plants increase in growth, they may be set out in trenches in the same manner as celery. The flavor is greatly improved by freezing, and the large stems can be kept in excellent condition until Spring.

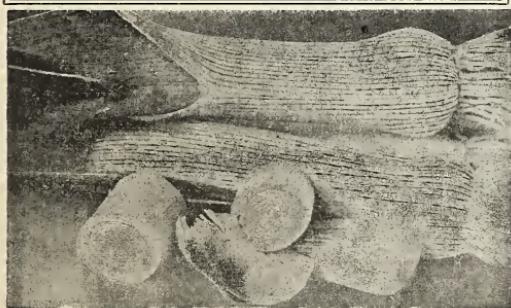
346—LARGE AMERICAN FLAG—It is of quick, strong growth, producing long stems of uniform shape and size, averaging 2 inches through by 10 inches long, blanching beautifully white, and of fine, mild flavor. (For price see colored pages.)

347—MUSSELBURGH—A well known kind, grows to a large size, a favorite market variety. (For price see colored pages.)



Early White Vienna

Wisconsin Fertile Seeds produce strong, vigorous plants that bear more than any other seeds on the market.



Large American Flag Leek, a Quick, Strong Grower

KOHL RABI

An ounce of seed sown thinly will furnish about 2,000 plants and will sow a drill of about 150 feet.

Grown in the same manner as cabbage. The best results will be had from transplanted plants in rich, well cultivated soil. The bulbs must be grown early and quickly and gathered for market while young and tender. The late Bremen variety can be kept all Winter. This variety is transplanted about the latter part of June or beginning of July, and in Fall is pulled out with the roots and planted in sand or ordinary garden ground in the cellar. Considering all its qualities, it seems strange that Kohl Rabi is so little known. It has been likened to a sort of turnip-rooted cabbage, which forms a large ball on the surface of the ground. Sow the seed thinly in drills 12 to 18 inches apart, and thin out the seedlings to stand 10 inches apart in the rows.

340—EARLY WHITE VIENNA—This variety is in more general use than the Purple described below. Its very light green color, no doubt, gives it a quicker sale, and the fact that it is considerably earlier also is in its favor. It has a combined cabbage and turnip flavor. Very fine when cooked like cauliflower and served in milk or cream. (For price see colored pages.)

342—PURPLE VIENNA—This is somewhat later than the White. Its color is a dark purple, hence its name. The plant is taller and the leaves larger, and should be set further apart in the row than the White Vienna; otherwise it is very similar to the White. (For price see colored pages.)

DANDELION

Sow early in spring, in very warm, rich soil, in drills eighteen inches apart; thin to five inches apart and cultivate well; will be fit for cutting the next spring.

230—CULTIVATED OR FRENCH COMMON—A decided improvement on the wild dandelion. Very early, vigorous. (For price see colored pages.)

232—IMPROVED THICK LEAVED—Uncompressed in thickness of leaf and deep green color. It is compact and forms an upright regular tuft at the center. This cabbaging sort is much superior to the common or uncultivated dandelion. (For price see colored pages.)

LETTUCE

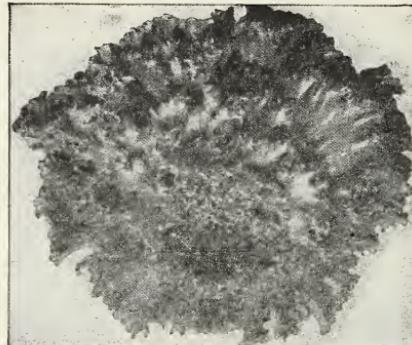
One ounce will sow about 100 feet of row, one ounce will give 2,000 plants; 3 to 4 lbs. required for an acre.

Lettuce is hardy, and therefore the first sowing outdoors may be made just as early in the Spring as the ground can be worked. Successional sowings may thereafter be made every two weeks, to insure a constant supply for the table or market. Sow in drills and cover about half an inch deep. Thin the plants gradually, using the thinnings for the table as far as possible until the plants stand about 10 inches apart (more or less, according to the variety grown and the size of head wanted). The best soil for early lettuce is a light, loose loam, made very rich. Applications of nitrate of soda or liquid manure are helpful to the growing crop. The quality of this vegetable is largely dependent upon a continuance and rapidity with which it is grown, therefore liberal manuring and thorough preparation are profitable. We recommend for this purpose dried sheep manure or Oshkosh Seed Co. Garden and Lawn Fertilizer. Most varieties of lettuce do not do well in hot weather. For Fall lettuce any of the Spring varieties may be planted. Lettuce when ready to ship should be well headed, and be shipped in tight barrels covered with heavy bagging. Trim off all defective leaves and rinse each head in water in packing. Pack neatly in lawyers in the barrel, heads upside down and well tucked in, so as to give no room for jostling. Out-of-doors lettuce is seldom troubled by bugs or fungi. Cutworms sometimes bother.

LOOSE LEAVED VARIETIES

350—GRAND RAPIDS—This is the great greenhouse or hotbed variety, popular in all markets during the Winter. The leaves are beautifully frilled, decidedly crisp and tender, with a large percentage of bleached surface. It is not particularly well suited to the greenhouse. It is splendidly adapted to growth outdoors as well as in the greenhouse. Remains in its prime between two and three weeks and it is of most uniform habit of growth and the quality is excelled by no other sort. (For price see colored pages.)

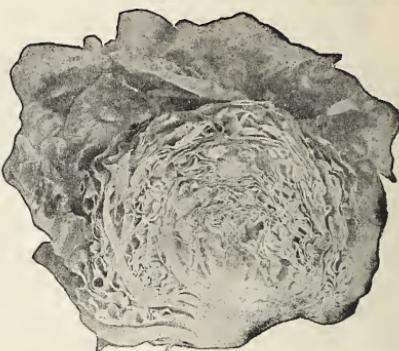
352—EARLY CURLY SIMPSON
—An open leaf variety, yellowish-green in color, well adapted to family use, as it may be planted thickly and



Early Curled Simpson



Grand Rapids Lettuce



Big Boston Head Lettuce

the whole plant eaten when quite young. The entire plant is crisp, decidedly early, and may be used for a long time. It is earlier than head lettuce and largely grown in cold frames. (For price see colored pages.)

354—BLACK SEEDED SIMPSON
—A leading favorite improved. Excellent all around, loose-leaved, early sort, with crisp, tender, curled leaves; grows well under glass in cold frame or outdoors. Withstands heat and drought well. (For price see colored pages.)

HEADING VARIETIES

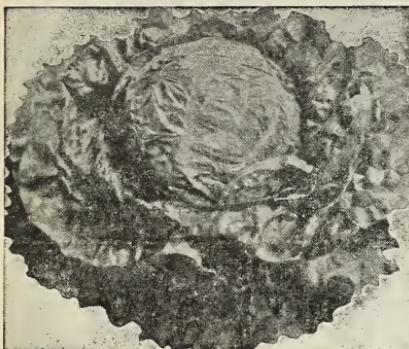
After the lettuce plants have been started they should be transplanted as soon as they begin to crowd. Place them six inches apart in the row on well prepared soil and if the sun has become very hot it will be best to furnish partial shade. Keep the soil well cultivated around the plants to destroy weeds and preserve a soil mulch. Water frequently during dry weather. When the heads start to develop, work up the soil around them as far as possible to compact growth. As soon as the outside leaves are large enough they should be brought together and tied over the top with raffia. This should be done more loosely than with cauliflower and the plants must be closely watched so that they can be used at the right stage of development. Tying the heads in this manner helps to blanch them and make them deliciously tender and crisp.

356—BIG BOSTON—(Extra Select)—Big Boston is the most generally used heading lettuce in this country. The matured plant has very compact, well defined, broad, well blanched heads with very broad outside leaves, mostly smooth and having a light brownish red border. Big Boston will mature in 78 days from the sowing of the seed. The heads will weigh approximately one pound under normal conditions. This seed is white in color and succeeds especially well in either Spring or Autumn, but is not recommended as a Summer variety. It is a splendid shipper, sure header, reliable and hardy. Thousands of acres of it are grown during the Winter in Florida and other Southern states for shipping to Northern markets. We know of no other variety that gives such general satisfaction under such varying conditions. (For price see colored pages.)

358—NEW YORK WONDERFUL—A favorite with market gardeners. Plants of extra large, robust growth producing heads of immense size closely folded; inner portion is beautifully blanched. Outer leaves a deep rich green with fancy edges; the heads are somewhat conical, as solid as a cabbage. Crisp, tender, and free from bitterness. Plants root deeply, thereby resisting hot, dry weather; very slow to run to seed and a sure header under most trying conditions. (For price see colored pages.)

376—LETTUCE FOR CHICKENS—Large, quick growing, tender sorts; grow an abundance of greens in a few weeks and on a very small space. (For price see colored pages.)

HEADING LETTUCE (Continued)



Hanson Head Lettuce

360—WAYAHEAD—It shows a remarkable combination of earliness, firm heading character, handsome appearance and fine quality. Both in cold frames early in the Spring and in the open ground in Spring, Summer and early Fall it proves to be not only the earliest and finest heading of all early lettuce, but also the very finest quality throughout the season. Planters in America are most enthusiastic in its praise. Wayahead is not only earlier than May King and other fine early varieties, but the tightly folded heads are generally larger. The outer leaves are a light green, with the inner head finely blanched to a rich buttery yellow. Wayahead stands a longer time before running to seed than any other early head variety. (For price see colored pages.)

362—ICEBERG—An outdoor variety, early in maturing, somewhat similar in appearance to Grand Rapids. The leaves are frilled, although not so much as Grand Rapids. This sort has gained until now it is one of the most extensively grown. Green heads almost like cabbages. Blanched because the curly, close leaves do not expose the center. Crisp and well flavored. Good for home or market. (For price see colored pages.)

364—HANSON HEAD—A variety used for outdoors more than for greenhouse. One of the most desirable later Summer lettuces. When grown outdoors it compares very favorably with Grand Rapids, being similar to it in appearance. Decidedly solid, yet crisp and mild. Proven a reliable market sort and a drought resister out of doors. Best Central States head lettuce and finely curled. (For prices see colored pages.)

366—CALIFORNIA CREAM BUTTER—Produces rich, creamy yellow, solid large heads, thick yet tender. A real table ornament, and many times rightly called Royal. Stands heat. (For price see colored pages.)

368—PRIZE HEAD—Large, loose leaf variety, beautifully tinged with brownish red. Edges are decidedly frilled and entire plant is very attractive; center contains a large proportion of white leaf; one of the earliest varieties, very tender and of fine flavor. (For price see colored pages.)

370—MAY KING—This choice variety has proved itself capable of satisfying the most exacting requirements that could be made on an early out-door lettuce, while it can also be grown in a cold frame. Not in the least affected by cold or wet weather, grows steadily quickly and produces even in poorly soil, sheltered places; heads which are solid up to 14 days before any other, and stand a long time before running to seed. In flavor unexcelled by any sort. The outer leaves are yellowish green tinged with reddish brown, while inside it is rich golden yellow. (For price see colored pages.)

372—PARIS WHITE COS (Romaine) (Self-Folding)—Grows to very large size, producing long, pointed, compact, oblong bunches. The inner leaves branch readily and are of fine flavor. It is crisp, tender, and moderately early. (For price see colored pages.)

MUSKMELON

One ounce will plant 80 hills; three pounds are required for one acre

When the ground is warm and in good condition, plant in rich soil, preferably sandy loam, in hills about four to six feet apart, according to the vigor of the variety. Put ten or twelve seeds in a hill, covering with about an inch of fine soil firmly pressed down. When the plants begin to crowd and the striped beetles are pretty well gone, thin to four of the most vigorous plants in a hill. Give frequent but shallow cultivation, until the plants make runners so long that this is impracticable. Rich earth for young plants is far better than manure, but if the latter must be used, see that it is well rotted and thoroughly mixed with the soil. The equality of all varieties of muskmelon is largely dependent upon conditions of growth and ripening. Unhealthy vines or unfavorable weather produce fruit of comparatively poor flavor. The plants are liable to attack from the striped beetles, which are so numerous in some cases as to destroy them. The beetles may be kept off by frequently dusting with Insect Checker.

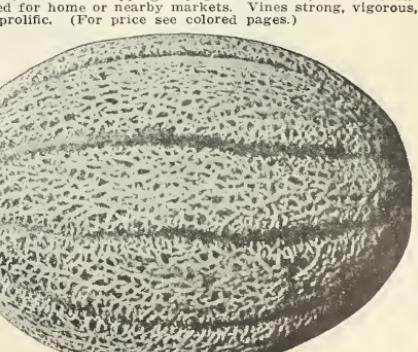
380—ROCKY FORD (Gold Lined)—This melon has proven all we claim for it. Its popularity has increased and our sales have far exceeded our expectations. We believe this to be the very best type, for all purposes, that there is in existence. It is an ideal crate melon, fruits being uniform throughout the fields, and loss from under size and over size very small. It equality cannot be exceeded. Medium size, solid net, gold lined net, to a small

seed cavity, excellent quality, vines hardy, thrifty, and rust resistant. The shape of the Gold Lined is slightly oval, heavily netted over the entire surface; flesh thick, fine grained, and sweet. (For price see colored pages.)

382—ROCKY FORD (Pink Fleshed)—This variety has very thick flesh of a salmon pink color, very small cavity, comparatively few seeds, flesh very solid and of very high flavor, flesh staying solid and firm after melon has become quite ripe, making it an excellent long distance shipper. (For price see colored list.)

384—ROCKY FORD (Green Fleshed)—A green fleshed melon. Great shipping and eating melon. Thick flesh, small seed cavity, good flavor. (For price see colored pages.)

386—EMERALD GEM—It is small in size but very early, in form flat and round. The flesh is of a deep orange color and very thick the seed cavity being exceptionally small. It is very uniform in appearance. The skin is a rich, deep orange color, smooth, and free from netting. The fruits are heavily ribbed with narrow bands of lighter green between the ribs. It is too soft to stand shipping any great distance, but it is unequalled for home or nearby markets. Vines strong, vigorous, very prolific. (For price see colored pages.)



MUSKMELONS—(Continued)

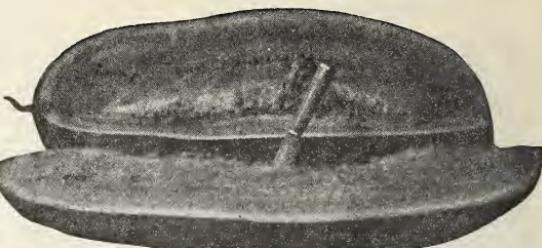
388—OSAGE—This has been one of the most popular varieties for certain sections, and while it has been on the market a great many years, it still retains its popularity. The melon as selected today differs from the original type in having more netting. Very prolific, fair size, egg shaped fruits, skin dark green, flesh white, large, fine grained and of spicy flavor; one of the best medium sized melons for home growing and market gardeners' use. It does well on either heavy or sandy soil. (For price see colored pages.)

390—BURRELL'S GEM—The melons are 6 to 7 inches long by 4½ to 5 inches in diameter, rather sharply sloping at the ends. They are quite well ribbed and covered with a fine grayish netting. The skin is rich dark green, contrasting finely with the deep orange salmon colored flesh, sweet and tender. The flesh is thick and firm, ripening close to the skin, leaving only a thin rind; it is salmon colored and of a most delicious, juicy flavor. This melon is uniform in size. (For price see colored pages.)

392—IMPROVED YELLOW CANTALOUP—A melon particularly desirable for the markets of the middle West. It is nearly round, not deeply ribbed, the flesh is thick and ripens close to the rind and is of a rich deep salmon color. Vines bear profusely, setting fruit close to the hill, continuing to bear fine melons, uniform in size, weighing about two pounds apiece. (For price see colored pages.)

394—BANANA—A melon which is in some demand more as a curiosity. It is shaped like a cucumber or squash, having fifteen to twenty inches long and four to six inches in diameter. The flesh is thick and of a salmon color, having a delightful banana-like aroma. The flavor is even better than that of the Osage. (For price see colored pages.)

396—HONEY DEW MELON—This is a new type of melon. It is not a Casaba. The seed cavity is like the ordinary cantaloupe. The fruits are of medium size, round and slightly oval, five to six inches in diameter, and weigh about six to seven pounds each. The skin is smooth and when fruits are ripe is creamy yellow in color. Flesh light emerald green from close to the rind to the seed cavity, and the flavor is delicious to all who enjoy a good melon. The rind, though thin, is very tough and so close that the excellent flesh is practically sealed up, and it keeps in fine condition for several weeks if picked shortly before it is fully ripe. Matures two weeks later than Rocky Ford. The Honey Dew melon is fast becoming one of the most popular variety of muskmelons now on the market, and considering all of its fine qualities, it will continue to be in great demand. All melon growers as well as home gardeners should give this excellent variety a trial, as the increasing demand has far surpassed the limited supply. A good variety for shipping long distances. (For price see colored pages.)

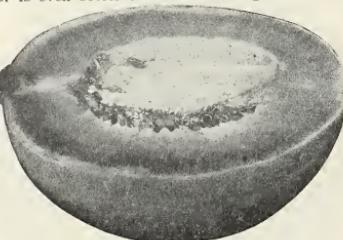


Tom Watson Watermelon, the Most Popular Melon Grown

WATERMELON

One ounce will plant about 30 hills; 4 to 5 pounds are required for an acre.

A light, sandy soil, with good exposure to the sun, is the best situation to plant watermelons. The ground should be prepared deep, but receive shallow cultivation. Hoe often and very thoroughly. If extra large watermelons are desired for exhibition purposes, leave but one or two on a single vine. Plant in hills eight to ten feet apart each way, with a very generous shovelful of well rotted manure mixed with the soil in each hill. If commercial fertilizer is used, it should contain a large percentage of ammonia and potash. Plant 8 or 10 seeds in each hill, and finally, when danger from insects is past, thin out to three strong plants. For the striped beetle, which is troublesome, dust plants with plenty of Oshkosh Seed Co.'s Insect Checker.



Honey Dew Muskmelon

entirely removes the most common hindrance to its cultivation. It is good in every respect, producing a liberal crop of melons 12 inches long and 9 inches in diameter, not large, but in abundance and of delicious quality. The deep red, fine grained flesh ripens from heart to rind, while its rich color and luscious flavor are tempting to the most exacting and critical taste.

400—COLE'S EARLY (Select Stock)—(For price see colored pages.)

401—COLE'S EARLY (Regular Stock)—(For price see colored pages.) **TOM WATSON**—The handsome, oblong, dark green fruits average 20 inches long and weigh from 30 to 50 pounds. While the crisp, dark red flesh extends to within three-fourths of an inch of the rind, and is sweet and delicious, the melon will stand long distance shipping and will keep well. It is the best melon on the market. The rind is thin, with thick netting on the entire surface. A large heart entirely free from stringy core makes Tom Watson a great favorite in the home garden.

402—TOM WATSON (Select Stock)—(For price see colored pages.)

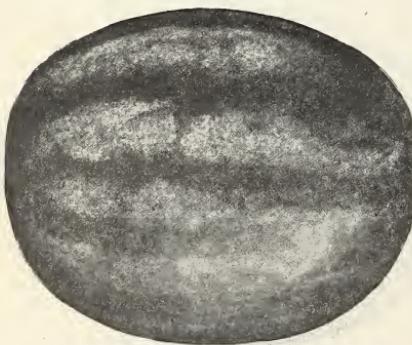
403—TOM WATSON (Regular Stock)—(For price see colored pages.)

404—KLECKLEY SWEETS or MONTE CHRISTO—Admittedly the sweetest of all watermelons, large and oblong, very thin rind, very crisp and tender. Not the best shipper, as fruit bursts on account of its thin skin. It is the best melon for home market. Finest grained and best flavored in the entire list. The seeds lie close to the rind, leaving a very large, solid, red core. (For price see colored pages.)

406—PHINNEY'S EARLY—For hardness, vigor and productiveness unexcelled, reliable red-fleshed. It is one of the earliest varieties, of good size, oblong, rind mottled in color, excellent quality. (For price see colored pages.)

412—PEERLESS—Excellent for home market. It is a sure cropper, however, the skin few. If any melons surpass Peerless, it is medium early. Large and oblong shaped, flesh bright scarlet and solid to the center, melting and delicious. (For price see colored pages.)

414—HUNGARIAN HONEY—A fine early melon for the North. The melons ripen early and are deliciously sweet. Flesh firm, solid, and of a deep red color. The fruit is nearly round and has small seeds. (For price see colored pages.)



Cole's Early Watermelon, Good Garden Variety.



Peerless Watermelon, a Medium Early Variety for Home Market

WATERMELONS—(Continued)

408—SWEET HEART—A large, handsome melon and a good shipper. Skin very pale green with distinct netted lines of a slightly darker shade. Hull is of oval or round form and remains in condition for use longer than most sorts. The solid flesh is bright red and sweet. Rind thin, but strong, making it a good shipper. (For price see colored pages.)

410—HALBERT HONEY—Equal in most respects to the famous Kleckley Sweets, but is more productive and more pear-shaped. Four or five large melons are frequently seen clustered together. Fine crimson color, very sweet and about 18 to 20 inches long, skin dark green and very thin. (For price see colored pages.)

MUSTARD

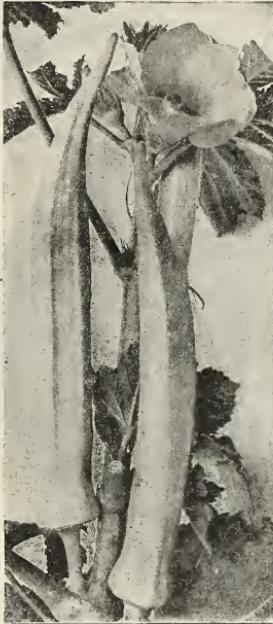
One ounce will sow about 80 feet of row.

Mustard in a green state is a refreshing salad, mixed with cress, lettuce, or other salad plants. It is necessary to make frequent sowings of it, as it should be cut and used in a very young state. For early crops the seed may be sown in a hotbed in March, and for general crops at frequent intervals through the Spring, in drills from 8 to 12 inches apart. Mustard is not only used as a condiment, but the green leaves are used for salad, or cut and boiled like spinach.

Mustard thrives best in a rich, quick, loose soil and naturally moist soil.

435—SOUTHERN GIANT CURLLED—True Curled Leaf variety so popular in the South for planting in the Fall to furnish an early salad or greens, or for garnishing. The leaves are also boiled like spinach. The leaves are of a light green and are crumpled and frilled at the edges. For Northern use sow the seed early in the Spring as the ground will permit. (For price see colored pages.)

436—NEW CHINESE—The leaves are twice the size of the ordinary mustard, while the flavor is sweet and pungent. Very easily prepared for the table; the leaves are tender and delicious. The plants are very vigorous; leaves being large and crimped makes it one of the very best varieties for salad. (For price see colored pages.)



White Velvet Okra

Okra, or Gumbo

One ounce will plant 100 hills.

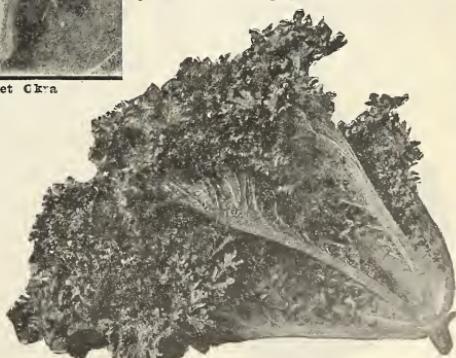
Okra may be grown profitably in the Northern States. It may be started as a hotbed crop, and then transplanted to the field. It requires a long season for growth. The best soil for okra is a rich, mellow loam, plowed rather deeply and well pulverized. In the North the seed must be planted early in the Spring—from April 1st to 15th. The seedlings are transplanted when the weather becomes settled, probably May 1st to 15th.

The dwarf types are advised. Okra is used principally as a flavoring in soups. The pods will be discolored if they are cooked in iron, brass, or copper. Okra yields about six to eight pods to the plant and under the best conditions ten to twelve.

445—WHITE VELVET—The best of the okras; long, smooth, greenish-white pods, extremely tender and very prolific. (For price see colored pages.)

MUSHROOM

Ten pounds will spawn about 10 ft. square. **430—MUSHROOM SPAWN**—The beds may be made in a warm, dry cellar, or in any building where the frost does not penetrate, and in the open air during the Summer and Fall months. Having procured the spawn, the next thing to be attended to is to make preparations for the beds. About a fortnight or three weeks before the beds are to be made, collect a quantity of fresh horse manure without the straw; place it in a heap under cover, and as it heats keep turning it over once or twice a week until the fiery heat has become exhausted, which will require from 10 to 14 days. When the manure is in condition to be made up, lay out your bed according to your requirements, say 3 feet wide, 10 feet long, and from 2 to 3 feet deep; beat it well down with the back of the spade as the process of building goes on. When the bed has been made some time, say a week or thereabouts, and the heat sufficiently declined to a temperature of 60 or 70 degrees, the spawn may be put into it. Break the spawn in pieces 2 inches square, and put them 6 inches apart all over the bed; then cover the bed with 2 inches of rich soil. When the soil looks dry, give a gentle watering with tepid water, using a rose on the watering pot. One pound is sufficient for a bed 2x5. (For price see colored pages.)



Southern Giant Curled Mustard

WATCH FOR INSECTS AND PREVENT A CROP FAILURE

Very often gardens are a complete failure because of the attack of some insect. It pays the gardener to keep a close watch at all times for these pests and at the first sign of their presence use a good insect exterminator. Oshkosh Seed Co.'s Insect Checker will kill the insects and if used at intervals will keep them away from your vegetables and crops.

ONIONS

One ounce will sow a row 100 feet long; 5 pounds are required for one acre.

Onions like level, rich, black, moist land in perfect condition and with sufficient humus; however, any good soil will do. The crop is obtained in two ways from seed and from sets; the result being either early "bunch onions or picklers" or large onions, or sets for future planting, or seed to sell—according to how the crop is managed.

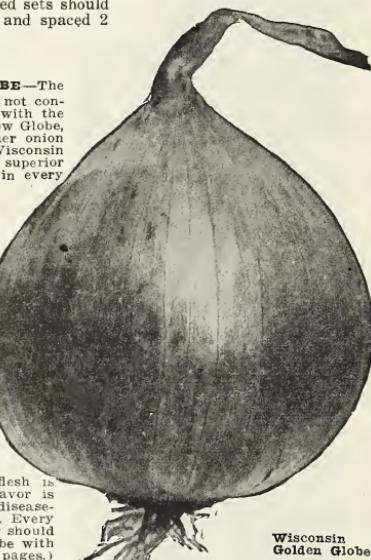
When onions are raised from seed sown where the crop is to mature, the drilling should be done as early as possible in the Spring. Drills are made about half an inch deep and one foot apart for wheel-hoe cultivation. When plants are up, thin to two inches.

A common system of cultivation is to plant sets in the early Spring instead of seed, and raise this vegetable to bunch for the early market. If preferred, mature bulbs may be grown from the sets, and this method will insure success in almost any soil. Spring planted sets should be covered about 2 inches deep, and spaced 2 to 4 inches apart in the row.

ONION SEED

450—WISCONSIN GOLDEN GLOBE

The very best of the yellow sorts. Do not confuse the Wisconsin Golden Globe with the Ohio Yellow Globe, Southport Yellow Globe, Yellow Globe Danvers, or any other onion similar to these types. The Wisconsin Golden Globe is a distinct variety, superior to any other kind yet introduced in every sense of quality. The Wisconsin Golden Globe is about two weeks earlier than the types mentioned above. It ripens as far north as Canada. It is very solid, compact, round as a ball and has a very thin neck; it has a hard outer skin, yellow as gold, which makes it most valuable for market and shipping; its keeping qualities are unsurpassed and second to none. It should be the purpose of growers to raise long keeping onions; in the fall the market is generally glutted and a better price is as a rule obtained in winter. It stands to reason therefore to look for the long and good keeping qualities in onions. The Oshkosh Seed Co.'s Wisconsin Golden Globe is superior to all other varieties in this respect. The flesh is white, tender, and crisp. The flavor is mild and sweet. It is very hardy, disease-resisting, and a wonderful yielder. Every family, truck gardener, and farmer should include the Wisconsin Golden Globe with their order. (For price see colored pages.)



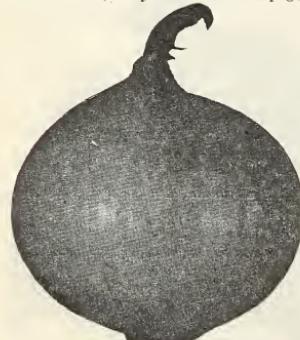
Wisconsin
Golden Globe

handsome onion, growing almost perfectly globular, though the skin of bright straw color. It grows to an immense size directly from the seed, frequently measuring 12 to 18 inches in circumference, while under special cultivation specimen bulbs have been raised to weigh 3 to 5 pounds each. It makes an excellent onion for Fall and Early Winter use, but is not such a good keeper as the Yellow Globe Danvers. Notwithstanding its large size, the skin is fine and silky; the flesh is pure white, very crisp, and delicate in flavor. (For price see colored pages.)

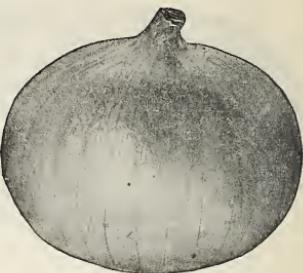
462—WISCONSIN RED GLOBE—This variety is the greatest favorite with Wisconsin growers who have a good market for the red variety. Years of critical and careful selection have given us a strain of the highest perfection. Wisconsin Red Globe produces globe-shaped bulbs, medium in size, having a smooth, glossy skin and a small neck. Flesh is white, tinged with purple. Globes are 3 to $\frac{3}{4}$ inches in diameter. Shipping qualities of this variety rank first in the list and where bulbs are to be stored it is a favorite type. It is the most handsome and most richly colored of all red onions, and is the greatest onion strain of the Northwest. It is a fine yielder and excels all others in keeping qualities. (For price see colored pages.)



White Onion Sets (See Opposite Page)



Yellow Globe Danvers



Ohio Yellow Globe

452—OHIO YELLOW GLOBE—A very handsome variety and one of the best yielders; ripens early and all at once. Neck very small a splendid keeper, a perfect globe-shaped strain. (For price see colored pages.)

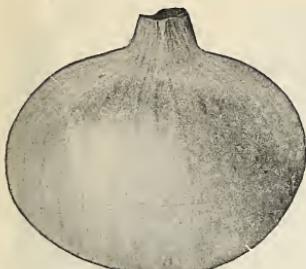
454—SOUTHPORT YELLOW GLOBE—This is also known as the Late Danvers Globe. A large, main crop, late, golden yellow globe, good for the man who plants only a few short rows or for the general shipper. Best keeper of all yellow onions, always doing better than is expected. In point of profit, pleased customers, ease of handling, and quick sale, it surpasses most of the favorites. It is one of the finest for general commercial shipping. (For price see colored pages.)

456—YELLOW GLOBE DANVERS—Onion growers throughout the country prefer this type of onion to all others, and it is with this in view that the bulbs from which our seed is grown are specially and carefully selected as to shape. It is the best globe onion that is grown for general crop. It is one of the standard varieties for Winter use, producing well-ripened bulbs averaging two inches in diameter and globe-shaped. Skin a light golden yellow, flesh pure white, crisp and mild in flavor. The bulbs have very slender necks and ripen uniformly. (For price see colored pages.)

458—FLAT YELLOW DANVERS—Popular and reliable in spite of the popularity of the newer varieties. It is still a standard where a strictly globe shape is not yet in demand. Ripens more surely than the Globes in most localities. (For price see colored pages.)

460—PRIZETAKER—This is a very globular onion, though the skin of bright straw color. It grows to an immense size directly from the seed, frequently measuring 12 to 18 inches in circumference, while under special cultivation specimen bulbs have been raised to weigh 3 to 5 pounds each. It makes an excellent onion for Fall and Early Winter use, but is not such a good keeper as the Yellow Globe Danvers. Notwithstanding its large size, the skin is fine and silky; the flesh is pure white, very crisp, and delicate in flavor. (For price see colored pages.)

462—WISCONSIN RED GLOBE—This variety is the greatest favorite with Wisconsin growers who have a good market for the red variety. Years of critical and careful selection have given us a strain of the highest perfection. Wisconsin Red Globe produces globe-shaped bulbs, medium in size, having a smooth, glossy skin and a small neck. Flesh is white, tinged with purple. Globes are 3 to $\frac{3}{4}$ inches in diameter. Shipping qualities of this variety rank first in the list and where bulbs are to be stored it is a favorite type. It is the most handsome and most richly colored of all red onions, and is the greatest onion strain of the Northwest. It is a fine yielder and excels all others in keeping qualities. (For price see colored pages.)



Southport Red Globe

464—SOUTHPORT RED GLOBE—A heavy cropper of beautiful and symmetrical bulbs. Keeps better than the White and Yellow Globe. It is of medium size and has a beautiful globe-shape. (For price see colored pages.)

466—LARGE RED WETHERS-FIELD—A very popular standard variety, one of the best for yields as well as for keeping; well flattened but thick, large and heavy; the skin purplish-red, smooth and glossy. It is excellent to grow for late Winter markets. (For price see colored pages.)

471—WISCONSIN WHITE GLOBE—The most desirable white variety which yields a large crop of fine large onions. Owing to its beautiful white skin, uniform size and attractive appearance it has become a favorite with all. It grows to a large size and it is a perfectly globe-shaped onion with a small neck and few roots. The flesh is crisp, fine grained, snowy white, and of mild flavor. It is equally as good for keeping as the Wisconsin Golden Globe and it always sells at the very highest prices. To achieve best results three things are necessary. First: Use our extra selected pedigree seed. Second: Use on rich soil and give careful attention. Third: The bulbs must be stored in a cool, dark loft or shed to cure as soon as ready to harvest. Handled in this way Wisconsin White Globe cannot be beaten. (For price see colored pages.)

472—SILVER SKIN or WHITE PORTUGAL—This variety is sometimes called White Portugal, and it is one of the leading white sorts, of beautiful shape and mild flavor. The bulbs are flat in shape and mature early. It is largely used for growing sets on account of its fine shape when small, and also for its good keeping qualities. It is also extensively used as a pickling onion, for which purpose it is well adapted. (For price see colored pages.)

473—WHITE PICKLING—This variety is used, as the name says, mostly for pickling. One of the popular canning varieties, it is particularly recommended to those desiring bulbs for the early market. It is a very desirable variety for pickling, producing bulbs 1 to 2 inches in diameter. When the seed is sown in the Spring and plants thinned to 2 inches apart, it is an exceptionally fine keeper and can be shipped to distant markets with very satisfactory results. (For price see colored pages.)

474—SOUTHPORT WHITE GLOBE—Owing to its beautiful white skin, uniform size and attractive appearance, it has become a favorite with all. A good keeper and abundant yielder, with firm, mild flesh. (For price see colored pages.)

ONION SETS

Onion Sets can be planted in spring as early as the ground can be worked. They will grow in most any soil but a rich, deep and weed free loam is to be preferred. Onions do not do well in heavy soil. When green Onions are desired the sets can be planted close together. Mark up furrows 14 inches apart and one and one-half inches deep and drop the sets two to three inches apart. For best results sets should be placed in an upright position.

475—WHITE ONION SETS—Grown from our choice strain. (For price see colored pages.)

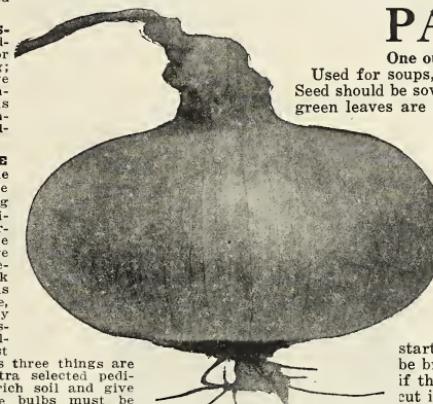
476—YELLOW ONION SETS—These will produce handsome, well ripened bulbs of large size early in Summer. (For price see colored pages.)

477—RED ONION SETS—These sets will produce onions several weeks earlier than seeds. (For price see colored pages.)

478—SHALLOTS or MULTIPLIERS—Produces a large cluster of small to medium-sized onions from a single bulb. (For price see colored pages.)

479—GENUINE TOP ONIONS—This is the old-fashioned Top Onion. The small clumps, when separated, are planted, and each bulb produces a large, solid, marketable onion of the finest keeping qualities. This onion, when planted, produces again on the top of a stalk which shoots up from it. The small clumps, just as ordinary onions throw up ball of seed. (For price see colored pages.)

480—WINTER TOP ONIONS—These are very hardy. They need no protection during the Winter and will continue to yield for many years. (For price see colored pages.)



Large Red Wethersfield

PARSLEY

One ounce for 50 feet of drill.

Used for soups, garnishing and culinary purposes. Seed should be sown early in a light, loamy soil. The green leaves are used for flavoring or they may be

dried crisp, rubbed to powder and kept in bottles until needed. The seed of parsley needs heat for germinating and will sometimes lie in the ground for six weeks before sprouting if the conditions and temperature are not right. When the plants are well up, thin eight to twelve inches apart in the row. When the pants of the curled varieties are about 3 inches high cut off all the leaves; the plant will then

start a new growth of leaves which will be brighter and better curled, and later, if these turn dull or brown they can be cut in the same way; every cutting will result in improvement.

495—CHAMPION MOSS CURLLED—Densely crumpled and curled, dark green leaves, beautiful for garnishing and flavoring. The best and handsomest of all. Every garden should contain this. (For price see colored pages.)

487—HAMBURG or BOOTED—The root is the edible portion of this variety and resembles the Turnip in color and shape. Flesh is white, a little dry, and in flavor is similar to coleriac. Used for flavoring. (For price see colored pages.)



YOU CAN CUT THE HIGH COST OF LIVING IN HALF

The United States Government urges that everyone plant more crops and especially the small gardener who can cut the high cost of living in half by utilizing a small spot for the growing of vegetables for table use. Oshkosh Seed Co.'s seed are of the highest quality, combining as they do the healthy, vigorous growth and producing the most luscious fruits.

Champion Moss Curled Parsley

GARDEN PEAS

One quart of seed will sow about 100 feet of single drill; about 3 to 5 bushels to an acre

Peas, like onions, are hardy, and early varieties should be sown in the open ground just as soon as soil conditions will permit. Too rich a soil is not good for this crop; and excess of nitrogen is likely to cause the plants to run all to vines. A light clay loam is desirable if extra early peas are wanted. Peas are nitrogenous, that is, they have the power of gathering nitrogen from the air. Peas require a cool season and do not do well in the hot weather of midsummer; they are an early season crop that permits a following crop of something else, late cabbage, celery, etc. Successional sowings of peas should be made every ten days until June, thus securing a regular succession of bearing vines. Keep down weeds and continue to cultivate until the crop is gathered. Use plenty of seed, for rot, cutworms, etc., may get part of it. There are two types of seed, smooth and wrinkled.

EXTRA EARLY DWARF VARIETIES

500—PETER PAN—A very promising new early sort with big pods and peas. The pods are filled with peas of highest quality. It has vigorous growing foliage standing about 12 to 18 inches in height. The Peter Pan is the last sort in this class of large podded dwarf vines. (For price see colored pages.)

502—LAXTONIAN—A grand, early, dwarf pea. The pods of Laxtonian are very large and are produced on a low-growing, sturdy vine without support of any kind. Unlike many of its class, Laxtonian fills to the full its ample pods with large and luscious peas. The flavor is just as rich and good as any of the later varieties which entitles it to a permanent place in every garden. It is ready for use just about a week later than the very early sorts and is incomparably good in quality. It is fine for private gardens, where its abundant crop, produced so early in the season, is extremely welcome. The plant is only

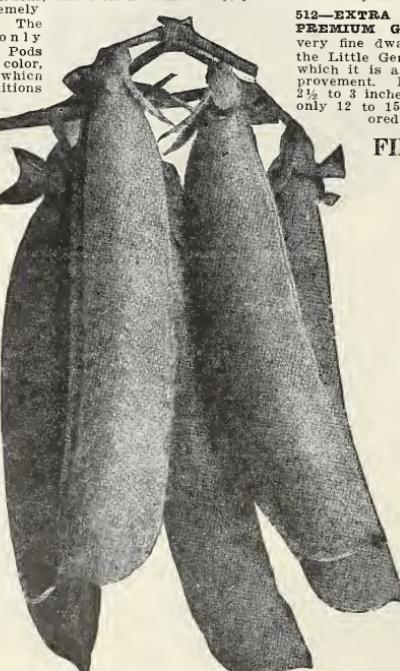
1½ feet high, branching early and plant are rich dark green in color, revealing a constitutional strength which enables it to resist the extreme conditions to which peas are subjected in many sections of the United States. (For prices see colored pages.)

504—LITTLE MARVEL—The vines, of dwarf, even growth, average 15 inches in height and are heavily set with fine pods, frequenting the vines. The pods, average 2½ inches in length, are square at the bottom, and well filled with 6 to 7 quite large deep green peas. The peas are ready for the table as early as American Wonder or Nott's Excelsior, while the pods are larger and the vines produce a much earlier crop. (For price see colored pages.)

506—SUTTON'S EXCELSIOR—This hardy, fine wrinkled pea is so hardy that it may safely be planted as early as the hard-seed Extra Early. The plants are dwarf, about 14 inches in height, very stout, exceedingly productive, and the quality is all that could be desired. The pods are quite large and always well filled. The peas are tender and of fine flavor. (For price see colored pages.)

508—AMERICAN WONDER—Extremely dwarf grows only 8 to 10 inches high, peas very highly flavored. One of the best and most desirable varieties grown. (For prices see colored pages.)

510—NOTT'S EXCELSIOR—An extra early dwarf, light green wrinkled sort; of superior sweetness and quality; vines are larger and more vigorous than American Wonder and yield one-quarter more in shelled peas. Grows just about 12 inches high and is covered with well-filled pods, 2½ to 3 inches. (For price see colored pages.)



Gradus or Prosperity

512—EXTRA EARLY PREMIUM GEM—A very fine dwarf pea of the Little Gem type, on which it is a great improvement. Delicious peas crowded into pods 2½ to 3 inches long. Very prolific. Vines grow only 12 to 15 inches high. (For price see colored pages.)

Telephone Pea

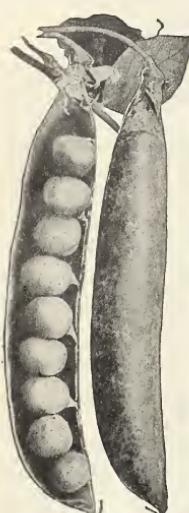
FIRST EARLY MEDIUM HEIGHT

514—ALASKA—One of the very earliest, sometimes called the Earliest of All. Pods are small, but they are borne in wonderful profusion. Vines grow from 2 to 2½ feet high. A blue pea that matures all at one picking. (For price see colored pages.)

516—PEDIGREE EXTRA EARLY—A very early strain of a very fine early variety. The vines are 20 to 25 inches high, the pods 2½ to 3 inches long, holding 5 to 7 peas each. Of delicious rich flavor and sweetness. The seed is white, round and smooth, the crop ripens early and extra early. (For price see colored pages.)

518—GRADUS or PROSPERITY—An extra early large wrinkled pea of splendid quality, and a heavy producer. Vines vigorous and bear abundantly, pods well developed and large, 8 to 10 peas closely packed in the pod. This is a standard sort. Far superior to all smooth varieties. Vines grow about 2½ to 3 feet. (For prices see colored pages.)

520—THOS. LAXTON—An early variety of large podded pea. The plant is very hardy and a strong grower, producing extra large size pods of abundance. The quality is delicious. This variety will mature as early as many of the smooth extra early peas. Height, 3 feet. (For price see colored pages.)



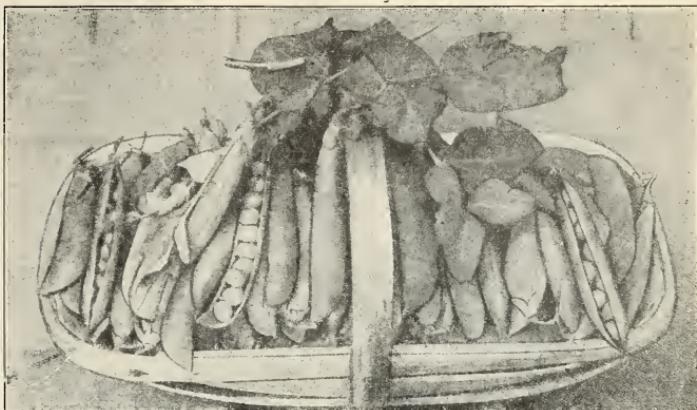
PEAS—(Continued)**SECOND EARLY VARIETIES**

521—INCOMPARABLE—Vines are very strong in growth, and average 18 to 20 inches tall. The pods are of large size, containing 6 to 8 peas each, closely packed in the pod, and of a delicious flavor. Height, 3 feet (For price see colored pages.)

522—TELEPHONE—The plant is about four feet high and bears a heavy crop of enormous light green pods, well filled with large peas of delicious quality, rich in flavor, and tender in quality. The vines, while tall, are not heavy and require but little support. This has become very popular with market gardeners who trade appreciates fine appearance and high quality. (For price see colored pages.)

523—LONG ISLAND MAMMOTH—Larger than Telephone, of which it is regarded as a strain. Has smooth seed. The dark green pods are not as large nor the peas of quite as good quality, but the vines are harder than Telephone. (For price see colored pages.)

524—PRINCE EDWARD—This is an English strain of the Telephone type, selected and bred especially for size of the pods, which are so large they are truly magnificent. Large size and good quality are blended in this strain. The peas have fine grain and splendid flavor. The vines bear heavy crops. Height, 4 feet. (For price see colored pages.)



Dwarf Defiance, Beyond a Doubt the Finest of All the Late Varieties

520—WHITE MARROWFAT—A late and tall-growing variety yielding very well, and of excellent quality. The pods are medium to large and uniform. It stands heat and drought admirably. (For price see colored pages.)

532—MAMMOTH MELTING SUGAR (Edible Pods)—A late, large sugar pod pea. Vines 4 to 5 feet high. Best quality sugar pea. Pods 5 to 6 inches long; thick and fleshy. A delightful dish, cooked as string beans. (For price see colored pages.)

LATE VARIETIES for General Crop

525—ALDERMAN—One of the best main crop varieties, extremely vigorous and productive. A large crop of long, dark green pods packed with green wrinkled peas of the largest size and of unsurpassed quality. Height, 4 feet. (For price see colored pages.)

526—DWARF DEFIANCE—We consider this the finest of all late peas. It grows from 18 to 30 inches high, and yields tremendously. The pods are very large and filled to the ends. The quality is extra fine. Eighty days from planting to picking. (For price see colored pages.)

527—STRATEGEM—The vines of a long growth, with large foliage, but only 24 inches in height and do not need any support. Pods of large size, well filled with large dark green peas of rich, sweet flavor. It is one of the most popular. (For price see colored pages.)

528—CHAMPION OF ENGLAND—Main crop dwarf wrinkled peas, of hardy, vigorous, and prolific growth. Long, straight pods, each containing 7 to 9 peas, very sweet flavor. Pods are 3 inches long. It grows only 2 feet high and has many good qualities. (For price see colored pages.)



Long Island Mammoth

GOURDS

565—Rapid growing assorted climbers, with beautiful ornamental foliage. Very curious shaped fruits, and often very highly colored. Very useful for covering verandas. (For prices see colored pages.)

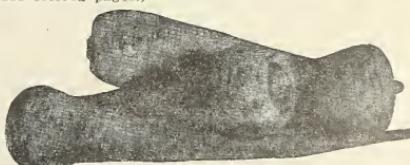
PARSNIPS

One ounce of seed will sow about 200 feet of drill; 5 pounds one acre.

Requires a deep, loose soil for the best development. This is an all-season crop and should be sown as early in the Spring as the soil can be worked. Sow three-fourths of an inch deep, in rows 12 to 18 inches apart. As soon as the young plants appear, cultivate and hand weed them, and, when 3 inches high, thin to 6 inches apart in the row. The seed germinates slowly. For table use, parsnips are sweeter and better if they are allowed to stay in the ground and freeze, digging them in late Winter or when thaws occur.

490—HOLLOW CROWN—A standard table sort, the best and most productive for field culture. The roots are long, very smooth, white, tender, and sugary. (For price see colored pages.)

492—GUERNSEY—A good half long variety, flesh fine grained, excellent quality. The roots do not grow as long as those of the Hollow Crown, but are of greater diameter. (For price see colored pages.)



Hollow Crown Parsnips, a Standard Variety

PEPPERS

One ounce of seed required for a row of 100 feet. One ounce will produce about 2,000 plants.

The mild, sweet varieties for slicing or stuffing are mostly in demand, such as Ruby King, Bull Nose, Sweet Mountain, Chinese Giant, etc. Red Cayenne is the Hot Pepper of commerce. Grow plants in hotbeds the same as Egg Plant. Set outdoors late in May in rows 2½ feet apart, plants spaced 20 inches apart in the row.

540—PIMENTO—This variety is very productive and its fruits are exceptionally attractive. They are of good size, medium length, very smooth and glossy, and in color a beautiful scarlet. The flesh is very solid and thick, mild and finely flavored. The plants are vigorous and upright. From 2 to 2½ feet high, with short, broad, dark green leaves. (For price see colored pages.)

541—BELL or BULL NOSE—This is a standard sweet-flavored scarlet pepper. The plants are very vigorous, strong growers, and grow about 2 feet high. They are very productive and early, 4 inches long and 2½ inches in diameter, thick flesh of mild, sweet flavor. (For price see colored pages.)

542—RUBY KING PEPPER—One of the most popular large fruited peppers. Plants grow 2 feet high, bearing a liberal crop of large, ruby red fruit, 5 to 6 inches long by 3 to 4 inches in diameter; flesh exceedingly thick, sweet, and so mild that the peppers may be eaten like an apple. It is a favorite sort for use as salad, stuffing, etc. It is a late sort. (For price see colored pages.)

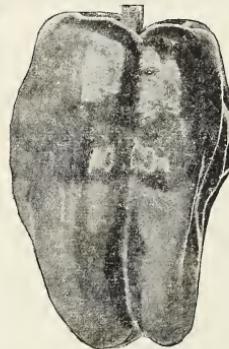
543—CHINESE GIANT—An enormous fruiting variety, double the size of Ruby King, averaging twelve to fifteen inches in circumference. Notwithstanding its large size, it is very early and prolific. Plants are healthy, well branched, about two feet high, and carry an enormous load of fruit, often having the appearance of being bunched together. Flesh is thick, tender, mild and sweet, and is unequalled for salad or stuffed as mangos. They can be sliced and eaten like tomatoes. When ripe the peppers are a rich, glossy scarlet, making them of unusually fine appearance. (For price see colored pages.)

544—NEAPOLITAN—A mild variety and the earliest one, fruit about four inches long, making a good yield, crimson color, rather slender. Notched large pepper develops so quickly—in ten days to two weeks. Single plants carry from thirty-five to fifty marketable fruits at one time. Keep in prime condition a long time. (For price see colored pages.)

546—LONG RED CAYENNE—The true Cayenne, hot and pungent. Bright scarlet when ripe, cone-shaped; as much used for pickling when green as when ripe. (For price see colored pages.)

SEEDS BY PARCEL POST

Orders for packets, ounces, pounds and pints will be sent by Parcel Post, postage free, at prices given on colored pages. For larger quantities, quarts of Peas, Beans and Corn, add postage at zone rates.



Neapolitan Pepper

Bell or Bull Nose Pepper

PUMPKIN

One ounce of seed will make 25 hills; 4 pounds of seed required for an acre.

Where corn will grow well, Pumpkin will grow. If planted among corn drop 3 to 4 seeds every second or third hill. If planted alone sow in hills eight feet apart each way, 8 to 10 seeds to a hill. Thin to the five strongest.

No crop is as easily grown and requires as little care as the pumpkin, consequently every planter should have some of the following varieties:

550—SMALL SUGAR—Though of small size, this is one of the sweetest, fruits averaging about 10 inches in diameter, of excellent qualities, flattened or slightly ribbed. Skin deep orange yellow, flesh very sweet, fine grained and most excellent for pies. (For price see colored pages.)

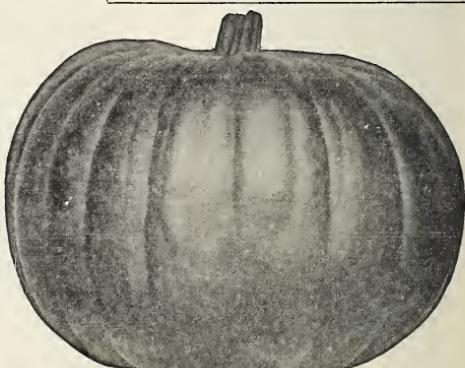
552—GOLDEN OBLONG—Five to 7 inches in diameter, 10 to 18 inches long. Skin of a rich golden orange, thin but tough, making it almost as good a keeper as the hard-shell squashes. Flesh is light golden yellow, of rich, fine quality. (For price see colored pages.)

554—GOLDEN CUSHAW—A standard variety of pumpkin, having a bright, shiny, yellow surface. The flesh is very solid, tender, fine grained and of superior flavor. It has a very small interior cavity. The Cushaw will average about 2 feet in length and will vary somewhat in shape. The flesh is very sweet and is excellent for pies. (For price see colored pages.)

556—KING OF THE MAMMOTHS—They will often grow from 2 to 3 feet in diameter, with a weight of nearly 200 pounds. They are rounded in shape and flat at the top and bottom. The skin is light salmon-orange, very thick, and the flesh is a bright yellow and fine grained. To raise the largest fruits, vines should be trained to a single stem in which to grow, one plant should be allowed to grow in a hill and only the best fruit left on the vine. (For price see colored pages.)

558—LARGE CHEESE—Large, round, flattened fruits, with creamy-buff skins mottled with green until fully ripe; averages 2 feet in diameter. An excellent keeper; it has thick yellow, tender flesh of extra fine quality. (For price see colored pages.)

560—CONNECTICUT FIELD—A productive, large, orange-colored field pumpkin, usually grown for stock feeding, but it also makes good pies. Connecticut Field is probably the most popular cornfield pumpkin grown and is a great favorite among Northern farmers. (For price see colored pages.)



King of the Mammoths Pumpkin, Growing to Enormous Size

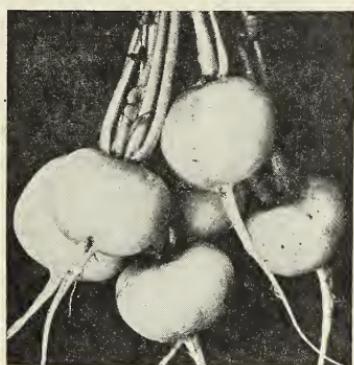
RADISH

One ounce will sow 100 feet of drill.

Sow early and often. In good, warm loam, especially if quite sandy, Summer radishes will make a crop in four to six weeks from sowing. The soil should be well prepared and fertilizers may be used freely. Have the rows a foot apart, and sow broadcast just enough seed so that they will not require thinning. Sow Winter radishes in July and August. They grow best in the cooler Autumn weather. Take them up before severe freezing and store in sand in the cellar, or in a pit where they will keep tender and crisp all winter.

570—SAXA'S THREE WEEKS RADISH—A new forcing radish of great value. Extremely early, brilliant color, small top and tap root; uniform shape, good quality. Saxa's Three Weeks Radish can be grown, ready for the table, in less than three weeks from the day of sowing the seed. The root begins to develop with the development of the first leaves. This new radish has a color quite distinctive, a light, fiery scarlet, giving it a very attractive appearance in the market or on the table. Saxa's Three Weeks has a small top, even for an early radish, and remarkably tender to eat. It is a valuable forcing radish, of great taste and shape. As a forcing radish we have found Saxa all that could be desired. Solid, crisp, and tender. There is no better radish for forcing purposes. Equally valuable for the garden. We urge our customers to give it a trial. Seed raised on our own seed farm near Oshkosh. (For price see colored pages.)

580—CRIMSON GIANT—This is a new early radish, double the size of any of the early turnip-shaped types, and equally suitable for forcing or for planting out of doors. It is a rapid growing sort, developing roots of a beautiful deep crimson color, which vary in shape from round to almost oval, and often measure six inches in circumference. The flesh is the purest white, mild in flavor, firm and crisp. Seed raised on our own seed farm near Oshkosh. (For price see colored pages.)



Early White Turnip

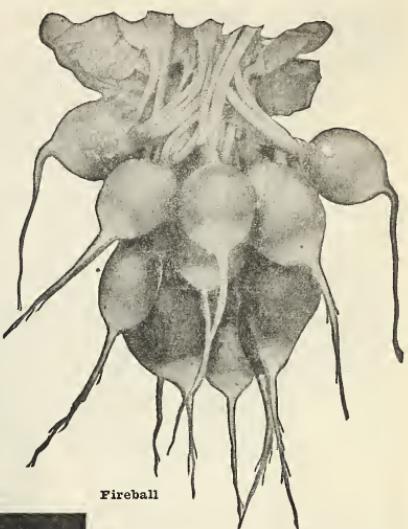
ish that is quite distinct, the color being a rich white tip. It is well adapted for forcing and open ground culture, and even when fully developed remains solid and crisp. While the leaves are small, they are sufficiently large for bunching. Seed raised on our own seed farm near Oshkosh. (For price see colored pages.)

584—WHITE TIPPED EARLY SCARLET TURNIP—We have brought this clean and beautiful strain to great perfection on our seed farm, where we have been selecting the seed with great care. It is one of the very best radishes for the home garden and a great favorite in the market, adding much of beauty and distinction to its appearance. The roots are a little flattened on the under side and are nearly round. The color is of the deepest rose carmine scarlet with a distinctly white tip. The flesh is white, and of best quality. (For price see colored pages.)

586—EARLY WHITE TURNIP—Both flesh and skin of this variety are white throughout. The clear white skin has a peculiar waxy gloss which adds much to its attractiveness. Rather flat, grows quickly, tender, extremely mild in flavor. (For price see colored pages.)

588—MODEL WHITE BOX—One of the very best for Fall use. It makes rapid growth but it may be left until it reaches a diameter of two inches before becoming pithy. (For price see colored pages.)

590—FRENCH BREAKFAST—White tipped, olive shape, very rapid grower. An old standby. Just right for a small, crisp table radish. An excellent variety either for forcing or for outdoor growth. Very early, scarlet with white tip. (For price see colored pages.)



Fireball

572—FIREBALL—The earliest forcing radish in cultivation. A very little round radish; deep rich scarlet in color, tops very small; crisp, tender, white flesh; a little earlier than Scarlet Globe, but not as large. (For price see colored pages.)

574—VICK'S EARLY SCARLET GLOBE—For forcing in the greenhouse, hotbed or cold frame, and for sowing in the open early in the Spring, there is no other red variety so desirable. It is the earliest, its color is the handsomest, in flavor it is the mildest, most crisp, juicy and tender. It forms a small top, and will stand a great amount of heat. (For price see colored pages.)

576—EARLY SCARLET GLOBE—Very early, a little longer than round, small top, color brilliant deep scarlet, very attractive appearance. (For price see colored pages.)

578—EARLY BEEF SCARLET TURNIP—It is a half long variety and good anywhere. Good for forcing. Roots about $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches long. Deep scarlet in color. (For price see colored pages.)

582—SPARKLER—A white tipped radish, with a well defined clear carmine scarlet, and a white tip. It is well adapted for forcing and open ground culture, and even when fully developed remains solid and crisp. While the leaves are small, they are sufficiently large for bunching. Seed raised on our own seed farm near Oshkosh. (For price see colored pages.)

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Vick's Early Scarlet Globe



Crimson Giant Radish

592—CHARTIER — An excellent sort for Spring and Summer use. Roots 7 to 8 inches long when mature. Scarlet shading into white at tip. (For price see colored pages.)

594—EARLY LONG SCARLET SHOT TOP — The long slender roots of this colored root are most attractive in appearance. They are ready in about 25 days; crisp, brittle, and of choicest quality. They reach a length of 5 to 6 inches. (For price see colored pages.)

596—LONG BRIGHTEST SCARLET — The upper part scarlet, and tips pure white; handsome and a good seller. Ready in about 25 days after planting. (For price see colored pages.)

598—LONG WHITE VIENNA (Lady Fingers) — The skin and flesh are both pure white. It is a Summer variety with medium sized tops; white roots 6 to 7 inches long, from $\frac{3}{4}$ to 1 inch in diameter. Flesh crisp and tender. (For price see colored pages.)

600—ICICLE — Long, slender, pure white roots, and they remain solid and crisp until they are very large; they mature early and have short tops, which permits close planting and forcing. Regarded by many of our customers as the finest radish they have ever grown. Plant every ten days for succession. Try Icicle this year—you will always plant it. Seed raised on our own seed farm in Winnipeg Co. (For price see colored pages.)

602—WHITE STRASBURG — An early Summer radish 4 to 5 inches long, distinctive where the smaller sorts are more or less in demand. Long tapering, with flesh and skin white, solid and good. One of the leading long white varieties. (For price see colored pages.)

WINTER RADISHES

604—WHITE CHINESE — This variety is also called the Celestial, and it is the whitest and least pungent of the Winter varieties. Roots 6 to 9 inches long, 2 to 3 inches in diameter. It is one of the best Winter radishes. May be used in all stages of growth. Always solid. Has paper white skin. (For price see colored pages.)

608—LONG BLACK SPANISH — While the skin is almost black, the flesh is pure white. One of the best keepers in sand usually growing 7 to 9 inches long and 2 to 3 inches in diameter. (For price see colored pages.)

WINTER RADISHES—(Continued)

606—CHINA ROSE WINTER — Keep them in your cellar in sand to keep cool. Used more than any other Winter radish, and it really deserves it. Extensively used in Fall, a splendid keeper for Winter use. Grows larger than the Spanish varieties. Very handsome. By packing these in sand, crisp, fresh radishes may be had all winter. Very fine when cooked. (For price see colored pages.)

610—ROUND BLACK SPANISH — Very popular with German people, who store them for winter. Roots largest flavored among those grown for Autumn and Winter use. Skin almost black. Flesh white and firm and of a peculiarly rich, delicious flavor. (For price see colored pages.)

612—MIXED RADISH SEED — This mixture contains early, medium early and late sorts, round, oblong and long shapes, and assorted colors. Just what many of our customers have been asking for. (For price see colored pages.)

RHUBARB

One ounce will produce from 500 to 1,000 plants. Spring sown seed produces roots from which a crop may be taken the second year after sowing. Rhubarb, like Asparagus, is a hardy perennial and does best in a deep, loamy soil very rich with stable manure and fertilizers. No stalks should be pulled the first Summer, a light crop the second season, a full crop the third. A plantation is good for about 20 years, but after a few years the roots develop into big clumps that need to be severely trimmed with a spade.

For List and Price on Rhubarb Plants or Roots See Inside Rear Cover Page

625—LINNAEUS GIANT (Seed) — A very large, thick, red-stalked, early and tender variety. (For price see colored pages.)

SUNFLOWER SEED

An acre of Sunflower yields about 60 bushels of seed, and these, when pressed, produce about 50 gallons of oil. The Russians use sunflower seed oil almost exactly as we use cotton seed oil, only they make a greater use of it as a substitute for olive oil than we do.

629—RUSSIAN SUNFLOWER — This is highly prized by poultry raisers and farmers as a cheap food for fowls. It is immensely productive and can be raised cheaper than corn. It is the best egg producing food known. Sunflower seed for parrots and poultry. (For price see colored pages.)

SPINACH

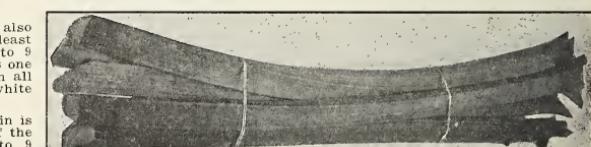
One ounce for a row 100 feet long.

For early Spring use, sow seed in August in very fertile soil, rich in humus. Upon approach of cold weather, cover the plants with 3 inches of straw. Sow the seed one inch in rows a foot apart. For a succession sow every two weeks thereafter.

640—SAVOY LEAVED — This is the very best variety we know of for Fall sowing. It has thick, large leaves, finely curled and crumpled, producing magnificent heads of excellent quality. We believe it is one of the most profitable crops when grown on a large scale. (For price see colored pages.)

642—LONG SEASON — This plant is small, with lustrous green leaves. They are short, broad and thick, and of great substance, that loses bulk in cooking less than any other sort. Plant forms a compact, dense rosette, perfect in color and substance, and unequalled in flavor. (For price see colored pages.)

645—NEW ZEALAND SPINACH — Plant seed when all danger from frost is over. New Zealand spinach is a hot weather loving plant, it starts its useful career just when the others fail, and continues as greens until frost. The plants do not have to be destroyed when a dish of greens is desired, as the plant continues in the pot containing the old top new shoots and leaves. Place two to three seeds in a group close together at intervals of 4 to 5 feet in a row. When the seedlings are started, thin out the inferior ones. (For price see colored pages.)



Linnaeus Giant Rhubarb

SALSIFY OR VEGETABLE OYSTER

One ounce of seed will sow 50 feet of drill; 8 pounds are sufficient to plant an acre.

When properly cooked it is a good substitute for oysters in taste and flavor, and is very nutritious. A most palatable vegetable. The cultivation is precisely the same as directed for parsnips and carrots. Salsify will keep finely through the winter in the ground where grown in exactly the same manner as parsnips. The roots are perfectly hardy; in fact, they are best after the frost has touched them. Salsify succeeds best, perhaps, in light, well enriched soil. If it is necessary to use manure it should be either liquid or very fine and well rotted. Sow early in drills 18 inches apart and cover firmly 1 inch deep, thin to 3 inches apart in the drills.

630—SANDWICH ISLAND—This variety grows uniformly to an extra large size, the roots being pure white, heavy and thick, and unsurpassed in quality. Like all root crops, they should have the soil deeply spaded or plowed before the seed is sown. (For price see colored pages.)

SQUASH

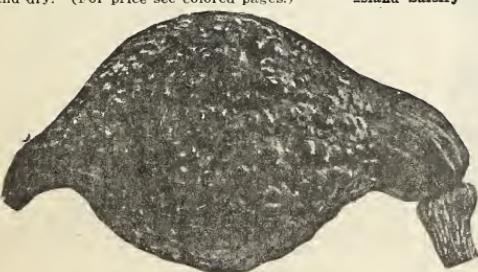
One ounce will plant 25 hills; four pounds to the acre.

Try planting some Hubbard seed the middle of June choosing a spot where no similar crop has been recently grown. If a few bugs do find the vines, pick off the pests in the early morning and kill them. Try covering the vines about the hills with a mound of loose earth, doing this about the time of last cultivation with a hoe. This will prevent the ravages of the squash root borer, which attacks the growing plants about that time. Gather Winter squashes before they are frosted and store in a dry place. Plant seed in extra fertile soil in the Spring as soon as danger of frost is past. The vining varieties should be planted in hills 8 to 10 feet apart each way and the bush varieties from 4 to 5 feet. Place ten seeds in a hill and cover with an inch of soil. When the plants are well started, thin out.

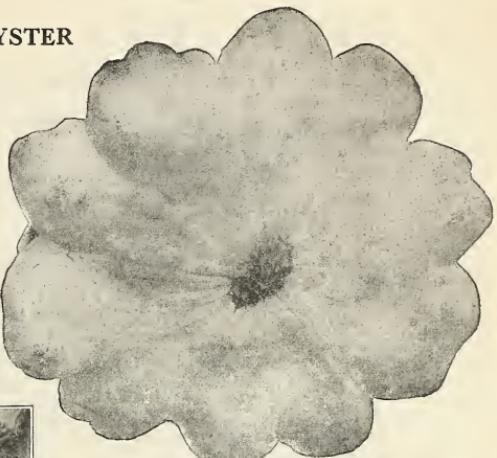
654—IMPROVED WARTED HUBBARD—Our strain of Improved Warted Hubbard squash is ideal for producing a large crop of excellent quality. The skin of our strain is dark green and heavily warted; fruit is large and uniform in shape. The flesh is fine grained, golden yellow, rich and dry. (For price see colored pages.)



Mammoth Sandwich Island Salsify



Golden Hubbard Squash



White Bush Squash or Patty Pan

652—GOLDEN HUBBARD—The best kind for the home garden; the fruits are of the same shape as Green Hubbard, and warted, but average one-half to one-third smaller in size. They are earlier in season but keep in fine condition through the Winter. The skin is bright deep orange yellow, very attractive appearance. Flesh is deep golden yellow, fine grained, cooks very dry and has rich flavor. (For price see colored pages.)

654—BOSTON MARROW—A large-fruited, hard shelled sort for Winter use, having bright orange skin and deep orange flesh. Vines of strong running growth, very productive; fruits thickish oval. The flesh is tender, fine grained and of excellent flavor. (For price see colored pages.)

656—DELICIOUS—A moderately early, medium sized variety, about 8 to 8 inches in diameter, 10 to 14 inches long, dark green color, thick dark orange flesh, fine grained, sweet and very dry. The squashes weigh from 5 to 10 pounds and they vary both in color and in form but they are uniformly delicious in flavor and good Winter keepers. (For price see colored pages.)

658—MAMMOTH CHILLI—A very large-fruited variety. Under special cultivation the fruits attain a great weight and are of attractive appearance. The skin is quite smooth, but with broad, open netting and of a rich orange yellow. Flesh thick, of a rich yellow coloring; fine grained and sweet. (For price see colored pages.)

660—WHITE BUSH (Patty Pan)—The plants are true bush growth, producing fruit ready for use very early in the Summer. Fruit medium sized. Skin cream colored, flesh sweet and rich; very productive. (For price see colored pages.)

662—GIANT SUMMER CROOKNECK—Largest and one of the earliest on the crookneck summer squashes. Vines of bush habit, large and more vigorous than Summer Crookneck. Fruits when matured are very large, often one and one-half to two feet long, with exceedingly warty surface. The color is deep yellow. Its large size and attractive color make it a great favorite with market gardeners. (For price see colored pages.)

664—FORDHOOK—Excellent for Summer or Winter use. For baking like sweet potatoes, or making pies, it is unsurpassed. Will keep until June. Flesh very thick; straw yellow color. (For price see colored pages.)

SORREL

635—BROAD-LEAVED FRENCH SORREL—A hardy plant grown for its leaves, which are used as boiling greens or salads, also for making soup. Seed should be sown early in drill earth in the Spring. The plant is entirely hardy, and starting into growth early the following Spring will afford a large supply of fine greens. Broad-leaved French is the best of the garden sorrels; large, pale green leaves of mild, acid flavor. (For price see colored pages.)

TOMATOES

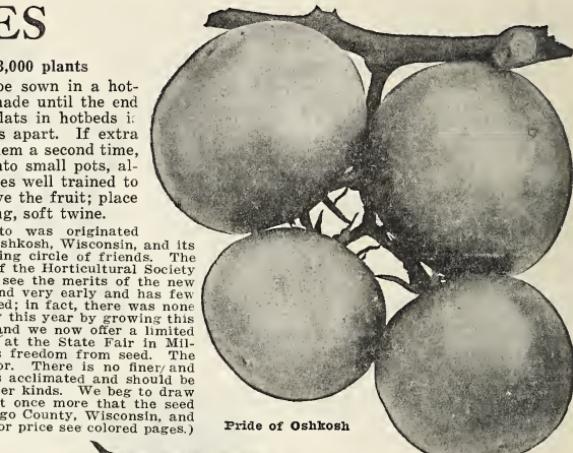
One ounce of seed will produce about 3,000 plants

If the early fruit is desired, seed should be sown in a hotbed early in March; later sowings may be made until the end of April. The first transplanting to other flats in hotbeds is done about April 10th, spacing 2 by 2 inches apart. If extra large, stocky plants are wanted, transplant them a second time, spacing them 5 inches apart or transplant into small pots, allowing only a single plant to a pot. Tomatoes well trained to stake or trellises will, as a rule, much improve the fruit; place one plant to each stake and tie up with strong, soft twine.

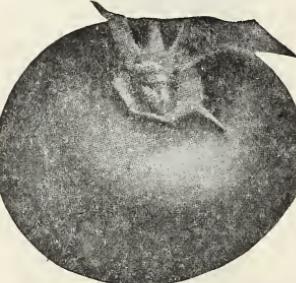
680—BUCKSTAFF TOMATO—This fine tomato was originated about ten years ago by Mr. D. C. Buckstaff of Oshkosh, Wisconsin, and its fine qualities have gained for it an ever widening circle of friends. The city of Oshkosh boasts of an excellent branch of the Horticultural Society and the members of the Society were quick to see the merits of the new tomato. The Buckstaff tomato is very hardy and very early and has few seeds. This last feature made it easy to get seed; in fact, there was none on the market but Mr. H. H. Cleaveland this year, by growing this fine tomato extensively on our own seed farm and we now offer a limited supply of seed. The Buckstaff has taken first at the State Fair in Milwaukee and canners prefer it on account of its freedom from seed. The fruit is oval, very large, and of deep red color. There is no finer and harder tomato to be found in Wisconsin. It is acclimated and should be grown in greater quantities in preference to other kinds. We beg to draw the attention of tomato growers to the fact once more that the seed of this fine variety has been grown in Winnebago County, Wisconsin, and that there is no harder variety to be found. (For price see colored pages.)

680—DWARF GIANT—The fruit is truly gigantic in size and continues to be uniformly large throughout the season. They are produced in clusters of four to six and weigh from ten to twenty ounces each. The color is a rich猩紅 (reddish-orange) and is maintained throughout the entire fruit. Dwarf Giant is the most meaty of all tomatoes. The flesh is so firm and the tomatoes so heavy that they might be described almost as "solid as a rock". It is unequalled in delicious flavor. While of the true dwarf type, the plants are very strong and vigorous. It is a mid-season, main crop tomato. (For price see colored pages.)

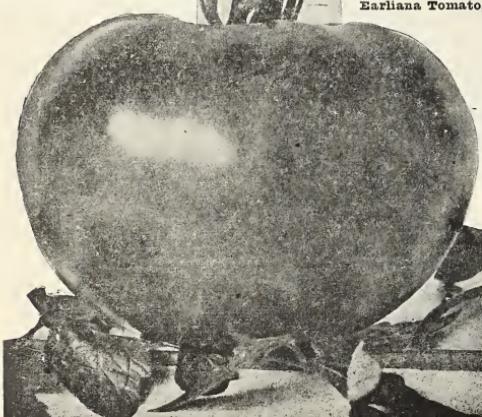
688—JUNE PINK—It is an enormously productive sort and develops good sized fruit throughout the season. Its color is a bright, attractive pink, and under conditions where earliness is desired, we advise this variety. (For price see colored pages.)



Pride of Oshkosh



Earliana Tomato, the Best Extra Early



Lindemann Tomato, the Greatest of All New Tomatoes

682—EARLIANA—It is ten days earlier than nearly all other sorts, and is the best extra early tomato for the family garden, bearing a very heavy crop quite early in the season. It has excellent flavor and is remarkably solid for an early sort. It is the earliest, smooth, uniformly large red tomato, has a sturdy vine, produces fruit in compact masses, and has few seeds. (For price see colored pages.)

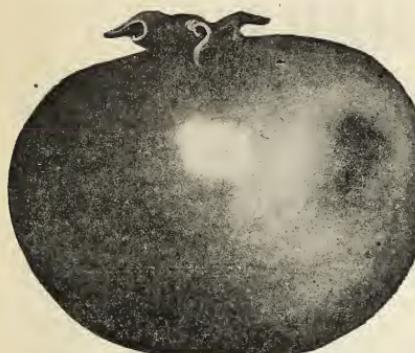
704—PRIDE OF OSHKOSH—Like the Buckstaff, this fine tomato was also originated in Oshkosh. The Pride of Oshkosh is just a little later than the Buckstaff but it is less tart, and possesses a meat which is all meat and has hardly any seed. The fruit has a shape which differs from the ordinary tomato, you might call it oblong. The plant is very hardy and after the merits of this new variety certainly has a great future. The vines are of strong growth and very productive. Fruit is deep purple in color and of excellent flavor and very desirable for slicing. (For price see colored pages.)

714—LINDEMANN TOMATO

The greatest of all new Tomatoes introduced in recent years. Originated by Mr. G. Lindemann of Oshkosh in 1918. The prettiest rose red, (globe) shape, firm fleshed, perfectly smooth, big yielding, best keeping, finest flavored, medium early variety in existence.

This variety should be staked and the heavy clusters of fruit supported to prevent the branches from breaking off. It is common to see clusters of 7 to 10 large uniform fruits weighing on an average of one pound each on a single branch. In production, appearance, and quality it is surpassed by none. In fact it is the best Tomato in every sense of quality.

We can not say any more in its favor until we hear from our Patrons who try it this season. We will be glad to hear from those who try the Lindemann Tomato this year. Write us about the outcome in the way of a testimonial or criticism. (For price see colored pages.)



Ponderosa, the Giant Tomato of Purplish-pink

684—CHALK'S EARLY JEWEL—One of the best early varieties, about a week later than Carilana. The fruit of Jewel averages a large size, uniform, smooth, solid, of fine quality, and a remarkably fine sweet flavor of brilliant scarlet color, with only a few quite small seed cells, and a very heavy cropper. We consider Chalk's Jewel to be the most desirable variety in cultivation. (For price see colored pages.)

686—EARLY DETROIT—The vines make a strong, vigorous growth, with fruit that sets and ripens early, continuing to do so throughout the entire season. They are medium to large in size, nearly round, and perfectly smooth, with skin of purplish pink color. Fruit is very solid and seldom cracks. Vines are remarkably free from attacks of blight. (For price see colored pages.)

692—DWARF CHAMPION—An early variety of true dwarf or tree growth. A popular variety everywhere. The dwarf varieties yield less commonly plants that are inferior in quality, but are very economical of space. The Dwarf Champion is early and prolific, has smooth, medium sized fruit of red-purple color. (For price see colored pages.)

694—PONDEROSA—This is the giant tomato of purplish-pink color with solid fruit, few seeds and much liked by those who prefer a tomato with little acid. It has been thoroughly tested in all parts of the country, and its immense size and ease of growing recommend it to many. The fruit is oblong and fine for slicing. (For price see colored pages.)

696—NEW STONE—Fruit is very large, bright scarlet, smooth, ripening evenly to the stem, exceedingly solid, of the finest quality. The plants grow vigorously and are very productive of heavy and firm-fleshed tomatoes. (For price see colored pages.)

698—FAVORITE—A scarlet variety, very good for canning and family use, smooth, large, ripening evenly and early, very prolific and with good flavor. (For price see colored pages.)

702—GOLDEN QUEEN—Solid, smooth, large in size and ripening early. Makes a handsome, rich preserve and should be grown in every home garden. Its flavor is better and more delicate than that of the red varieties. The flesh is finer grained and very tender. Try it, you will like it. (For price see colored pages.)

704—RED CHERRY—Bears clusters of bright red fruits the size of a Cherry—about $\frac{1}{2}$ inches in diameter, perfectly round and smooth; used for pickles and preserves. (For price see colored pages.)

706—RED PEAR—Produces bright red pear-shaped fruit, used for preserves as "Tomato Figs." (For price see colored pages.)

708—YELLOW PLUM—Oval shaped, yellow fruit two inches in diameter, growing in clusters. (For price see colored pages.)

710—GOLDEN HUSK or STRAWBERRY—Plants of low spreading growth. The fruit has a pleasant strawberry-like flavor, is much relished raw but generally used for preserves, for which it is excellent. The small yellow fruits are enclosed in a husk or covering and when ripe are $\frac{1}{2}$ inch in diameter and may be kept all Winter. (For price see colored pages.)



Chalk's Early

TURNIPS

One ounce will sow 150 feet of row; 2 pounds are required for an acre.

For this crop the lightest and warmest located land should be used, newly cleared land being considered the best. Sow seed evenly and thinly, brush in lightly with a smoothing harrow. Sow as early as the condition of the soil will permit. The turnips should be pulled as soon as they are as large as a tea-cup. Commence sowing the earliest varieties in April in drills from 12 to 15 inches apart and thin out early to 6 to 8 inches in the rows. At the end of August sowings may be made for the Fall and main crops.

720—EXTRA EARLY WHITE MILAN—An extra early variety of rapid growth with very small leaves, the root is of small size, smooth and both skin and flesh are ivory white. The flesh is fine grained, tender, mild and sweet in flavor, and when grown quickly never becomes pithy or woody. It is greatly esteemed by all who have tried it. It is fit for use at least a week earlier than any other white variety in cultivation. (For price see colored pages.)

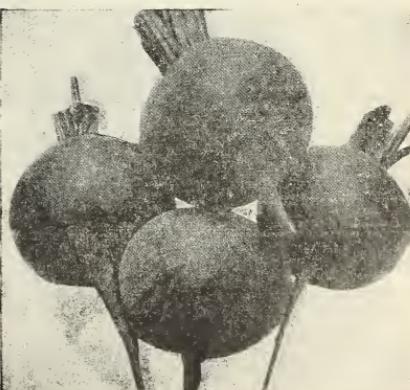
724—GOLDEN BALL—It grows a very shapely bulb, medium in size, almost round, very smooth, and quite free from side roots. The skin is pale yellow, the flesh deep yellow throughout, and so fine in texture as to earn the name "Orange Jelly." Sown in July it gives a very satisfactory crop in early fall. (For price see colored pages.)

722—WHITE EGG—Quick growing, egg shaped, white and smooth, tops small, flesh clear white, firm, fine grained and sweet. Should be used when roots are 2 inches in diameter and $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches long. (For price see colored pages.)

726—PURPLE TOP WHITE GLOBE—A handsome and salable turnip. It is a rapid grower, globular in shape, flesh pure white and of a delicious sweet flavor, the skin is white with purple top. A very heavy yielder and excellent keeper. Extensively grown. (For price see colored pages.)

727—LARGE WHITE GLOBE (Pompeian)—Similar to Purple Top White Globe, except in color, which is white; firm, sweet flesh. (For price see colored pages.)

728—PURPLE TOP STRAP LEAF—Unquestionably best garden turnip; also excellent stock variety; fine grained, delicious flavor; flesh white, skin purple above ground, white under. (For price see colored pages.)



Purple Top White Globe Turnips



Improved American Purple Top Rutabaga

TURNIPS—(Continued)

730—COW HORN or LONG WHITE—Grows nearly half way out of the ground, carrot-shaped, usually slightly bent, pure white with slight green tinge on top. Table quality is very good. This variety is grown extensively for stock feeding and for plowing under as a green manure. The roots are very large. (For price see colored pages.)

RUTABAGA

740—IMPROVED AMERICAN PURPLE TOP—A hardy, productive variety with a small neck; roots are large, oblong or globular in form, with a very small tap root; color bright yellow, with a purple top; flesh very solid, tender and sweet. (For price see colored pages.)

742—WHITE SWEDE or RUSSIAN—Roots very large, nearly globe-shaped, with a small neck; color white with a green shade on top; flesh white, firm and sweet. (For price see colored pages.)

HERBS

800—ANISE—Used for garnishing, seasoning and for cordials. Biennial. Seeds aromatic and carminative. (For price see colored pages.)

802—BALM—For making Balm wine and tea and for culinary purposes. Perennial. (For price see colored pages.)

804—BASIL, sweet—Culinary herb. The leaves are used for flavoring soups, stews and highly seasoned dishes. Annual. (For price see colored pages.)

806—BORAGE—Excellent for bees. Leaves used as a salad. The flower spikes can be used in cooling drinks. (For price see colored pages.)

808—CARAWAY—Used in flavoring liquors, sauerkraut, pastry, meat, etc. Perennial. (For price see colored pages.)

810—CORIANDER—The seeds are used for flavoring; aromatic. Annual. Sold out.

812—DILL—Used for pickles, vinegar and for flavoring soups and sauces. (For price see colored pages.)

814—FENNEL—The leaves boiled are used in fish sauces and are beautiful for garnishing. The seeds are used for flavoring. Perennial. (For price see colored pages.)

816—HOREHOUND—The leaves are used for flavoring and also in the manufacture of cough syrup or remedies. Perennial. (For price see colored pages.)

818—HYSSOP—Has medicinal qualities. Tops and flowers are used for Hyssop Tea. Perennial. Sold out.

820—LAVENDER—This plant is chiefly grown for its flowers, which are used in the making of perfumes. Perennial. (For price see colored pages.)

822—MARJORAM, Sweet—Is used in seasoning. Plants are often dried for Winter use. Annual. (For price see colored pages.)

824—ROSEMARY—Yields an aromatic oil; the leaves are used for seasoning. Perennial. Sold out.

826—RUE—Said to have medicinal qualities. Good for fowls for the croup. Perennial. Sold out.



White Burley Tobacco

828—SAGE—Broad leaf. A culinary herb, also used in medicine. Used in certain kinds of cheese. Annual. (For price see colored pages.)

830—SAFFRON—Is used in medicine and for coloring certain dishes. Annual. (For price see colored pages.)

832—SAVORY, Summer—Used as a culinary herb. The leaves and young shoots are used for flavoring, especially for boiled string beans. Annual. (For price see colored pages.)

834—THYME—Is used as a seasoning; a tea is made from it for nervous headache. Perennial. (For price see colored pages.)

836—WORMWOOD—Has medicinal qualities. Used in liquor it makes a fine tonic. Is beneficial for poultry and should be planted in every poultry yard. Sold out.

TOBACCO

One ounce of good seed is enough for an acre.

Sow seed for plants early in spring in frames or seedbed, using soil well enriched with wood ashes, etc. Transplant to open ground when weather has become warm and settled, in rows 4 feet apart, and give cultivation as for corn.

670—CONNECTICUT SEED LEAF—Best adapted to the climate of the Middle and Northern States, as it is harder and endures cold better than others. It is one of the best varieties for cigar wrappers. The leaves are of good width and length and grow closely to the stalk. (For price see colored pages.)

672—HAVANA—A hybrid Havana or Cuban seed leaf. The seed we offer is the best Vuelta Abajo obtained by us direct from Cuba, and is the finest flavored Havana Tobacco grown. (For price see colored pages.)

674—IMPROVED WHITE BURLEY TOBACCO—In the great tobacco districts of the United States, White Burley is a leading variety. Big money, in fact, sums almost difficult to imagine, are made from this variety. The Improved White Burley strain is one of the most dependable to grow. The leaves are very large, wide, porous and make fine plug filler and wrappers. Very productive. Planters growing other types would do well to try this alongside of their favorite variety. (For price see colored pages.)



SAGE

FLOWER SEEDS

The simple joys of gardening should be known to every one, whether his portion is in the country or in the city. The cultivation of flowers in the back yard will bring as real happiness as the larger gardens which are found in the open country.

ACROCLINIUM

One of the most beautiful of everlasting flowers. Excellent for Winter bouquets, for which purpose they should be cut and carefully dried. Annuals.

1005—**FINEST MIXED**—(For price see colored pages.)

AFRICAN GOLDEN DAISY. See *Dimorphotheca*

AGERATUM

This everblooming annual is of the easiest culture and one of the leading blue flowered plants, contrasting well with Geraniums, etc. Set about 10 inches apart and they will soon make a mass of charming color.

1010—**LITTLE DORRITT**—(For price see colored pages.)

ALYSSUM

A great favorite for bouquets and house culture, as well as for outdoor baskets and border edgings.

1015—**BENTHAMI**—Flowers white and very sweet.

1016—**LITTLE GEM**—Very dwarf and spreading. White flowers appear when the plants are small.

(For price see colored pages.)

AMARANTHUS

Very showy plants, 3 to 5 feet high, desirable for backgrounds or massing. The foliage is variegated.

1020—**SALICIFOLIUS** or **FOUNTAIN PLANT**—3 feet high. Graceful red and yellow willow-leaved foliage.

1021—**TRICOLOR** or **JOSEPH'S COAT**—2½ feet high. The inner foliage is a very dark bronze tipped with green. The outer foliage is bright scarlet and gold.

(For price see colored pages.)

AMPELOPSIS, or

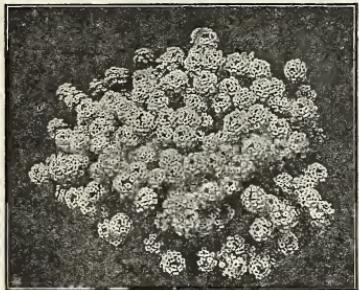
BOSTON IVY

1025—A hardy perennial climber with olive-green leaves which turn to scarlet in the Autumn. The best and most popular climber for covering brick or stone walls. (For price see colored pages.)

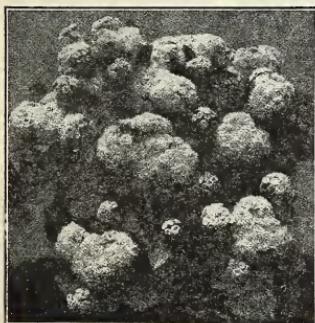
ANTIRRHINUM, or

SNAPDRAGON

Within the last few years Snapdragons have become immensely popular. This is not to be



Alyssum



Ageratum

GIANT COMET BRANCHING—This great class is an improvement on the old Comet class, not only bearing much larger flowers but the petals are longer and broader.

1045—White
1046—Rose

1047—Lavender
1048—Crimson

1049—Purple (Royal)
1050—Mixed—All colors.

(For prices see colored pages.)

OSTRICH FEATHER—The finest type of Giant Comet. Much larger than the Giant Comet, petals longer, more twisted, and produced in greater abundance and borne on long stems.

1065—Crimson
1066—Shell Pink

1067—Lavender
1068—White

1069—Lavender Pink
1070—Mixed—All colors.

(For prices see colored pages.)

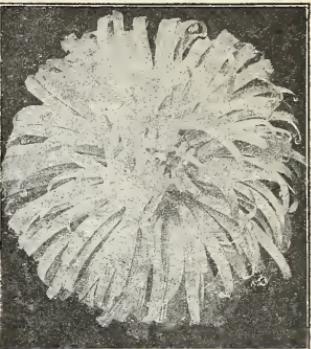
CREGO GIANT COMET—The flowers are immense, 4 to 5 and often 6 inches across, composed of long, wavy, twisted petals, gracefully formed into loose, yet densely double, half-globes. The plants are of luxuriant branching growth, attain a height of 18 to 24 inches, each plant bearing from twenty to twenty-five magnificent flowers on very long stems.

1055—White
1056—Pink

1057—Crimson
1058—Lavender
1059—Rose

1060—Purple
1061—Mixed—All colors.

(For prices see colored pages.)



Ostrich Feather Aster

wondered at because they are one of the most valuable flowers for cutting or for show in the garden.

1030—**TALL**—Mixed colors.

1031—**SEMI-DWARF**, Mixed.

1032—**TOM THUMB** or **EXTRA CHOICE DWARF**—This grows about 8 inches high, and is splendidly suited for edging.

(For price see colored pages.)

AQUILEGIA, or COLUMBINE

When fully established the Aquilegias will stand frost well and the earliness and abundance of their blooms ought to render them general favorites. Hardy perennials.

1040—**MIXED**—(For price see colored pages.)

ASTERS

During the late Summer and early Fall the garden is usually a riot of reds and yellows, so the Asters in their dainty and distinct colors as well as their many attractive forms are a pleasing addition.

The long stems make them desirable for cut flowers and the blooms last longer in water. It should be remembered, however, in regard to Asters that culture is essential in order to obtain an abundance of fine flowers.

Plants from seed sown in the open ground will bloom in September and October. Flowers from seed sown in March and April bloom in July and August.

1045—White
1046—Rose

1047—Lavender
1048—Crimson

1049—Purple (Royal)
1050—Mixed—All colors.

(For prices see colored pages.)

OSTRICH FEATHER—The finest type of Giant Comet. Much larger than the Giant Comet, petals longer, more twisted, and produced in greater abundance and borne on long stems.

1065—Crimson
1066—Shell Pink

1067—Lavender
1068—White

1069—Lavender Pink
1070—Mixed—All colors.

(For prices see colored pages.)

ASTERS—(Continued)

TRUFFANT'S PEONY-FLOWERED PERFECTION—Blossoms very large, well-shaped, almost perfectly round with flat, beautifully incurved petals. One of the most perfect Aster. Begin blooming in August. Remarkable for brilliant colors. Upright plant about 1½ to 2 feet high.

1085—Crimson 1087—White 1089—Mixed—All colors
1086—Rose 1088—Dark Blue

(For prices see colored pages.)

KING ASTERS (Needle Type)—The King Aster's form a distinct class or type. They are of strong, sturdy habit, growing about 18 inches high, and from August to October bear very large, double blossoms, the petals of which are more or less frilled, forming a very attractive flower.

1085—Violet 1097—Pink 1099—Crimson
1096—White 1098—Rose 1100—Mixed—All colors

(For prices see colored pages.)

BABY BLUE. See Morning Glory.

BABY'S BREATH. See Gypsophila.

BACHELOR'S BUTTON. See Cornflower.

BALLOON VINE, or LOVE IN A PUFF

1105—Rapid growing annual climber, which succeeds best in a warm location. The small, white flowers are followed by inflated seed vessels that look like miniature balloons. (For prices see colored pages.)

BALSAM, or LADY'S SLIPPER

An old and favorite garden flower, producing gorgeous masses of brilliantly colored double flowers. Balsam likes the hot sun, rich soil and plenty of water. For perfect development the plants should be set from 12 to 18 inches apart.

1110—Double Rose Mixed.

1111—Camellia-flowered Mixed.

1114—Goliath Mixed.

(For prices see colored pages.)

BELL FLOWER. See Canterbury Bell.

BELLIS PERENNIS. See Double Daisy

BLANKET FLOWER. See Gaillardia.

BUTTERFLY FLOWER. See Schyanthus

BOSTON IVY. See Ampelopsis

CALENDULA, or POT MARIGOLD

This is the Marigold of Shakespeare's time. A well-known hardy annual, growing well in any good garden soil, flowering very freely and continuing in bloom until killed by frost.

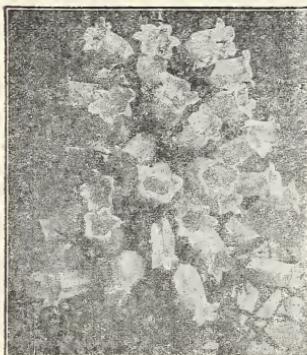
1120—Mixed.

1121—Ranunculoides, Mixed.

(For price see colored pages.)



Coreopsis



Canterbury Bells



Carnation

CALIFORNIA POPPY. See Eschscholtzia.

CALLIOPSIS, or COREOPSIS

The plants form little bushes about 18 inches high by 12 inches across, and are a mass of bloom until killed by frost. Flowers average nearly 2 inches across, and range through yellow, golden and crimson, usually with a garnet eye.

1125—Crimson King

1126—Golden King

1127—Double Mixed

1128—Single Mixed

1129—Dwarf Mixed

(For price see colored pages.)

CANARY BIRD VINE

1135—A beautiful rapid annual climber, the charming little canary-colored blossoms bearing a fancied resemblance to a bird with its wings half expanded.

(For price see colored pages.)

CANDYTUFT

The well-known Candytufts are among our best white flowers suitable for edging, bedding or massing for rockeries, also indispensable for cut flowers. Sow outdoors in April where they are to bloom, and thin well when the plants are about 1 inch high. Sow again in a month and late in July for Fall flowers.

1140—Mixed—All colors. 1142—Empress White 1144—Umbellata Carminea

1141—Dwarf Hybrids— 1143—Umbellata Purpurea

Mixed.

(For price see colored pages.)

CANTERBURY BELLS, CAMPANULA, or BELL-FLOWER (Perennial)

1150—The seeds should be sown in mid-April in finely prepared soil—the colors in separate rows. By the 15th of July the little plants should be transplanted, either to the place where they are to bloom the following Summer, or else they may be set out temporarily in rows about a foot apart, the plants 8 inches apart, and finally transplanted early in October. If the flowers are cut immediately upon fading, the period of blooming can be prolonged to about six weeks. (For price see colored pages.)

CAMPANULA. See Canterbury Bells.

CARNATION

Sown under glass in early Spring, or later in the open ground, the plants will flower the second Summer. They are also garden favorites, and grown in this way flowers of good quality may be had in Summer if given plenty of water. With tall varieties, staking and tying is also necessary.

1155—Marguerite—Flowers first year from seed. Highly scented.

1156—Finest Double Mixed—(For price see colored pages.)



Chrysanthemum

CASTOR BEAN, RICINUS

Stately, strong growing plants, with very ornamental foliage, well adapted as center plants of groups of Cannas, Dahlias, etc. Attains a height of from 5 to 10 feet, producing large, Palm-like leaves about 3 feet across.

1165—*Sanguineus*—6 feet tall.

1166—*Zanzibar*, *Enormis*—10 to 12 feet tall.
(For price see colored pages.)

CATHEDRAL BELLS. See Cobaea.

CHRYSANTHEMUM

Splendid single and double annuals, the flowers being quite large and very effective in bouquets. The plants 2 feet high, are easily raised from seed.

1180—*Tall Finest Mixed*.

1181—*Dwarf Finest Mixed*.
(For price see colored pages.)

CENTAUREA. See Cornflower.

CELOSIA, or COCKSCOMB

Very singular, ornamental and showy plants, producing magnificent spikes of feather-like flowers.

1172—*Pyramidalis plumosa*—Beautiful, long crimson, pyramidal plumes.

1173—*Thompsoni magnifica*—Bushy habit, pyramidal form, the profuse branches each being tipped with a small spike of yellow flowers.

CRISTATA, generally called Cockscomb, is a highly ornamental plant with crested head of flowers resembling a cock's comb. To produce fine combs the soil cannot be too rich, plants should be forwarded in hoisted. The oftener they are transplanted or shifted, the larger and more beautiful they grow. Showy plants may be raised from seed sown in open ground in May.

1170—*Tall Mixed*.
(For price see colored pages.)

COBAEA, CATHEDRAL BELLS, or CUP-AND-SAUCER VINE

A climber of rapid growth attaining a height of 30 to 40 feet during the season. Valuable for covering trellises, arbors, banks of trees, etc., will cling to any rough surface. Seed may be sown outdoors in May.

SCANDENS—Large bell-shaped purple flowers. (For price see colored pages.)

COCKSCOMB. See Celosia.

COREOPSIS. See Calendula.

COLUMBINE. See Aquilegia.

CORNFLOWER, CENTAUREA, or BACHELOR'S BUTTON

These are the popular Cornflowers, known also as Bachelor's Buttons, Ragged Sailor and Blue. They are beautiful and effective plants for beds and borders, well-known to every flower lover.

1195—*IMPERIALIS*, *Mixed*—Larged flowered, hardy class.

1196—**SWEET SULTAN, MOSTATA**—These giant Cornflowers are indispensable for cutting and vase decorating. Their sweet-scented flowers are born on long, stout stems.

1197—**CYANUS, Singled Mixed**.
(For price see colored pages.)

1198—**CYANUS, Double Mixed**.

CUP-AND-SAUCER VINE. See Cobaea.

COSMOS

This is one of our most beautiful Autumn flowers. The strong, sturdy plants from 4 to 6 feet high, form splendid backgrounds. Ideal for cutting and decorating, the fine-cut feathered foliage and bright colored flowers contrasting to perfection. For early blooms the seed should be sown in May in the open ground and the seedlings allowed to grow and flower without being transplanted.

1205—**DOUBLE CRESTED PINK BEAUTY**—Extra fine.

1206—**LADY LENOX COSMOS, Pink**—This is the latest development in this popular Autumn flower; bears gigantic flowers with wide, overlapping petals of splendid substance. In color, a beautiful, deep rose.

1207—**LADY LENOX COSMOS, White**—A new white-flowered variety.

1208—**BODGER'S STRIPED**—A mammoth-flowering striped sort.

1210—**MAMMOTH-FLOWERING FRINGED MIXED**—A very high grade of different varieties of Fringed Cosmos.

1211—**EXTRA EARLY FLOWERING COSMOS**—Seeds sown in the open April 25th produce flowers that bloom about July 19th. The flowers are not quite as large as the late kinds.

1212—**KLONDYKE GOLDEN YELLOW**—Flowers 2½ to 3 inches across, rich orange-yellow, produced in great abundance.

1209—**Finest Mixed**.

(For price see colored pages.)

CYPRESS VINE

1220—Annual climber, with finely-cut, delicate foliage and small, star-shaped flowers of white and crimson. Soak the seeds in warm water before planting. Sow in Spring where the plants are to remain. (For price see colored pages.)

DEVIL IN THE BUSH.
See Nigella.

CUCUMBER, WILD

1215—One of the fastest growing and free-flowering climbing vines, will cover porches or unsightly walls, old trees and fences in a short time. Annual. (For price see colored pages.)

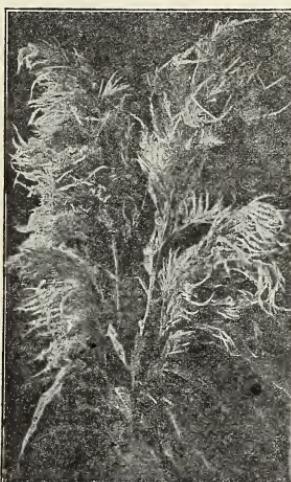
DOLICHOS, or HYACINTH BEAN

A rapid growing annual climber, flowers freely from base to summit.

1240—*White*.

1241—*Atropurpurea*.

(For price see colored pages.)



Celosia, or Cockscomb



Cosmos

DIANTHUS, or PINKS

Popular annual variety cultivated for its brilliantly colored flowers. The bushes are of compact growth, 12 to 18 inches in height. Seed should be sown early, preferably in March or April, while outdoor sowings should be made about May.

1230—**HEDWIGII**, Single Mixed.

1231—**HEDWIGII**, Double Mixed—A superior mixture, including very beautiful colors.

1232—**LACINIATUS**, Single Mixed—Beautifully fringed flowers, including all colors from pure white to the darkest crimson.

1233—**LACINIATUS SNOWBALL**—Large, double white flowers.

1234—**HYBRIDUS FIREBALL**—Rich blood-red flowers.

(For price see colored pages.)

DOUBLE DAISY, or BELLIS

PERENNIS

One of the prettiest Spring flowers so largely used for bedding with Pansies. They do not exceed six inches in height, and like the Pansy, bloom continuously until hot weather.

1225—Double Mixed—(For price see colored pages.)

DIGITALIS, or FOXGLOVE

1245—The Foxglove is a perfectly hardy, handsome, dignified perennial. The flower spikes, 2 to 3 feet long, are composed of wonderfully beautiful thimble-shaped blossoms in soft shades of lavender, purple, rose and yellow, tigered and spotted. (For price see colored pages.)

DIMORPHOTHECA, AFRICAN GOLDEN DAISY

An extremely showy annual of neat branching habit; grows about 12 inches high, flowering during the Summer in profusion.

1250—**AURANTIACA**—An annual Daisy from South Africa. Plant grows 12 to 15 inches high. The flowers which are 2½ inches and over across, are a rich, glossy orange gold, with dark disc and halo. Seed may be sown in the same way as Asters or Petunias.

1251—**AURANTIACA HYBRIDA**—Beautiful new hybrids of the African Golden Daisy, and similar in habit to the parent; flowers equally as large, but varying in color from the purest white through the various shades of yellow and orange to rich salmon shades.

(For price see colored pages.)

ESCHSCHOLTZIA, or CALIFORNIA POPPY

A bright, free-flowering annual of low, spreading habit, finely cut silvery foliage, rich, poppy-like flowers of the easiest culture. Sow the seed in Spring or late in Autumn where the plants are to remain. Thin 6 to 8 inches apart. The average height is 1 to 1½ feet.

1255—**CRIMSON**—An extra fine selection of this crimson variety.

1259—**Mixed Colors**.

1260—**BUSH ESCHSCHOLTZIA**—Grows into a bush 2 feet high. Large, cup-shaped flowers 3 inches across, on large stems; the color is bright yellow, contrasting vividly with the bunch of golden stamens in the center.

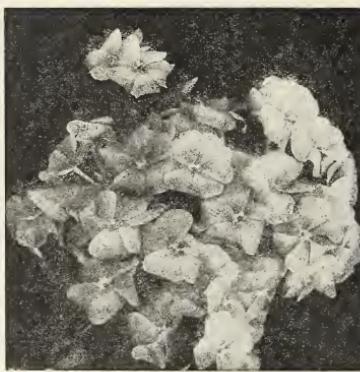
(For price see colored pages.)

FEVERFEW. See Matricaria.

FIRE PLANT. See Salvia.

FORGET-ME-NOT, or MYOSOTIS

1265—These dainty little flowers are hardy perennials that love cool, moist soils and like Pansies, bloom most freely in Full and Part Sun. They make beautiful close borders or edgings, thickly sprinkled with pretty flowers, and will bloom nicely in Winter in a cool room or cold-frame. Most varieties bloom freely the first season. (For price see colored pages.)



Forget-Me-Not, or Myosotis

FOUR O'CLOCK. See Marvel of Peru.

FOX GLOVE. See Digitalis.

GAILLARDIA, BLANKET FLOWER

Bright, showy annuals. The flowers, varying from 2 to 3 inches in diameter, are borne on long, slender stems, and while red and yellow are the prevailing colors, pink, white and salmon are also included.

1270—**LORENZIANA**—A charming double variety. Large flowers, varying in color from sulphur to purple.

1271—**GRANDIFLORA**, Finest Single Mixed—Fine, large-flowered sorts. (For price see colored pages.)

GODETIA (Satin Flower)

Attractive hardy annuals. The plants bloom profusely and bear showy flowers of satiny texture in many rich and varied colors. Plants about 1 foot high, bearing flowers 3 to 4 inches across, of exquisite colors and shades.

1275—Tall Mixed.

1276—Dwarf Mixed—(For price see colored pages.)

GOLDLUCK. See Wallflower.

GOURDS

Rapid growing, interesting annual climber, with ornamental foliage and singular shaped and highly colored fruit. Vines afford a good covering for fences, bare walls, etc.

1280—All Kinds Mixed—(For price see colored pages.)

GRASSES, Ornamental

The ornamental Grasses serve the double purpose of rendering the mixed flower bed or border attractive during the Summer and for the use of the spikes or panicles in a dried state in Winter bouquets.

1285—**BRIZA MAXIMA** (Quaking Grass)—In great demand for grass bouquets. Very pretty annual.

1286—**AGROSTIS NEBULOSA** (Cloud Grass)—An airy and graceful annual grass. Grows 18 inches high and looks like a line of mist.

1287—**EROMUS BRIZAEFORMIS**—For winter bouquets.

1288—**COIX LACCHYMAE** (Job's Tears)—Broad, Corn-like leaves and hard, shining, pearl-like seeds. Annual. Forms good groups.

1289—**LAGURUS OVATUS** (Hare's Tail)—Small white plumes.

(For price see colored pages.)

GYPSOPHILA (Baby's Breath)

The pretty, white star-shaped blossoms, formed in sprays, are very showy when used in bouquets with other flowers.

1290—**ELEGANS ALBA GRANDIFLORA**—Those desiring bouquet flowers should not fail to try this variety. Small, white flowers.

1291—**PANICULATA**, Double Flowered—The new double-flowering Baby's Breath.

(For price see colored pages.)

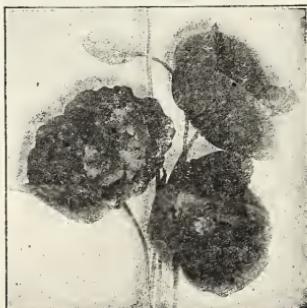
HELIANTHUS (Sunflower)

Remarkable for the stately and majestic growth, size and brilliancy of their flowers, making a very good effect among shrubbery and for screens.

1295—**CHrysanthemum FLOWERING**—Rich, golden yellow flowers, perfectly double, resembling a Chrysanthemum or Dahlia.

1296—**PURPUREUM (Bed Standower)**—Some flowers of the rich, chestnut color, others tipped with yellow, and others slightly washed with red. The flowers vary from a few inches to nearly a foot in diameter.

(For price see colored pages.)



California Poppy

HELICHRYSUM (Straw Flower)

The flowers are large and the colors bright. They are highly prized for Winter bouquets. Succeed best in rich, loamy soil.

1300—Finest Mixed—These improved double Straw Flowers produce much larger and more double flowers than the old varieties. 2 to 3 feet high. (For price see colored pages.)

HELIOTROPE

Its delightful perfume makes it a most desirable bouquet flower, a splendid bedding plant. It can be trained as a greenhouse climber. Seed started indoors in the Spring will make fine plants for Summer blooming. Sow outdoors in May.

1305—Finest Mixed—(For price see colored pages.)

HOLLYHOCK

Their stately growth, large, double flowers, many beautifully fringed and ranging in an endless variety of colors, all help to make this one of the finest flowers. With other superb strains, in the final transplanting, give them a foot of space each way. They like a rich, well-drained soil.

1310—CHARTER'S SUPERB, Double Mixed—These superb doubles are the finest to be had. Perennial.

1311—ALLEGHENY SEMI-DOUBLE FRINGED—Mammoth flowers, edges fringed. Perennial.

1312—ANNUAL, Double Mixed—The majority are double and semi-double. Annual.

1313—ANNUAL, Single Mixed—Annual.

(For price see colored pages.)

HUMULUS, or JAPAN HOP

Being an annual it attains full perfection the first season, growing to a height of 20 to 30 feet. It is one of the best plants for covering verandas, trellises, etc.

1323—JAPONICUS—The foliage resembles in shape that of the Common Hop. (For price see colored pages.)

HUNNEMANIA. See Bush Eschscholtzia.

HYACINTH BEAN. See Dolichos.

IPOMOEA. See Morning Glory.

JACK AND THE BEAN STALK. See Kudzu Vine.

JAPAN HOP. See Humulus.

KUDZU VINE, or PUERARIA

(Jack and the Bean Stalk)

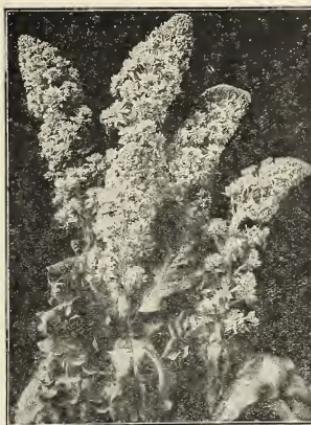
1330—Foliage large and lobed; purple pea-shaped flowers in clusters, borne late in the season; a fine vine for arbors, verandas, etc. It will grow 8 feet the first year from seed and after it has become established there seems to be no limit to its growth. (For price see colored pages.)

KOCHIA, or SUMMER CYPRESS

1340—An old-fashioned popular annual, sometimes known as Belvidere, Mock Cypress, Mexican Fire Plant, etc. It is easily grown from seed, forming oval bushes, 2 to 2½ feet high, densely clothed with small, feathery, light green foliage, deepening in color as the Summer advances, until the whole plant assumes a fiery-crimson hue. (For price see colored pages.)

LADY'S SLIPPER. See Balsam.**LARKSPUR**

A favorite flower appearing in many colors, as white, pink, rose and all the shades of blue; very effective when grown in clumps. A sunny location suits them best.



Mignonette

LARKSPUR—(Continued)

TALL BRANCHING—This splendid class grows 2 to 3 feet high and bears flowers on long stems, rendering them of exceptional value for cutting purposes.

1345—White. 1348—Blackish Blue

1346—Rose. 1349—Flesh Color.

1347—Purple. 1350—Mixed Colors.

1351—DWARF ROCKET, Finest Mixed.

1352—CANDELABRA FLOWERING—A fine dwarf branching variety of a great many colors. Mixed.

(For price see colored pages.)

LEVKOJEN. See Stocks.**LOBELIA**

1355—Neat little plants so much admired when used for edging, bedding or rockwork. Though but 6 inches high, they are in constant bloom all Summer. (For price see colored pages.)

LINUM GRANDIFLORUM, CRIMSON FLAX

1360—One of the most brilliantly colored of Summer annuals, flowers glowing crimson-rose, very beautiful in beds or borders. (For price see colored pages.)

LOVE IN A MIST. See Nigella.

LOVE IN A PUFF. See Balloon Vine.

LUPINUS

The annual Lupinus forms nice plants for bedding, free-flowering plants with long spikes of flowers, easily grown annuals.

1365—TALL ANNUAL VARIETIES, Mixed.

1366—DWARF ANNUAL VARIETIES, Mixed.

(For price see colored pages.)

MARIGOLD

In Autumn, when many bedding and other plants are past their prime, Marigolds afford a wealth of color that is simply invaluable. The African varieties produce large, self-colored blossoms on tall plants. The French are smaller, but the colors and markings are very interesting. They are most effective in ribbon borders and as edgings to beds of tall flowers.

1370—TALL AFRICAN DOUBLE, Finest Mixed.

1371—DWARF FRENCH, Finest Mixed.

(For price see colored pages.)

MARVEL OF PERU, or FOUR O'CLOCK

Beautiful Summer-blooming annuals of bushy habit, 2 feet high, each plant bearing throughout the Summer hundreds of large flowers of white, yellow, crimson or striped. Give each plant 12 to 18 inches of room.

1372—Mixed, All Sorts—(For price see colored pages.)

MATRICARIA, or FEVERFEW

1380—It forms bushy annual garden plants, bearing quantities of pure snow-white, double flowers in dense clusters almost covering the oval plants with bloom. Height 8 inches. (For price see colored pages.)

MOMORDICA

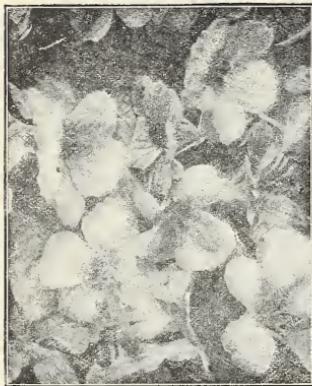
Marvel of Peru, or Four O'clock

MIGONETTE, or RESEDA

One of the principal uses is for cutting purposes and combining in bouquets with other colorful annual blossoms. Seed may be sown any time, but it is usually made in Spring in the open ground. Height of plants 6 to 12 inches.

1385—DEFIANCE—Spikes of remarkable size, from 12 to 15 inches long, and deliciously fragrant. The individual florets are of immense size, forming a graceful, as well as compact spike. Of

extraordinary keeping qualities.



Nasturtium

MIGNONETTE—(Continued)

1386—**EISMARCE**—Flowers are larger in every way than those of other sorts, the spikes are very dense, its foliage is distinct, while its odor is strong and most delicious.

1387—**GOLDEN MACHET**—Dwarf, compact plants and large, thick spikes of deliciously fragrant flowers. It is the best Mignonette for all purposes, and it is an ever bloomer.

1388—**VICTORIA**—Fine spikes of bright red. A most useful and desirable variety.

1389—**ODORATA**—The old variety with small spikes, but very sweetly scented.

(For price see colored pages.)

MORNING GLORY

There are ever so many climbers, one more beautiful than the other but the grand old Morning Glory still leads in popularity. The seed should be sown outdoors in May, where the plants are to bloom, and they usually resow themselves.

1400—**IMPERIAL JAPANESE MIXED**—(For price see colored pages.)

MOURNING BRIDE. See Scabiosa.

MYOSOTIS. See Forget-Me-Not.

NASTURTIUM

There are few flowers so easily grown as Nasturtiums, and, unlike most flowers, they grow and bloom best on poor, sandy soil. The Dwarf or Tom Thumb varieties grow about one foot high and are very desirable for bedding or window boxes. The Tall Nasturtium is a favorite climber for covering fences, rockeries, etc., while both are good for cutting and vase decorations.

1405—**DWARF, Finest Mixed.**

(For price see colored pages.)

NICOTIANA

1425—Long and free-blooming annuals of the tobacco family with tubular-shaped, fragrant flowers. The plants are of rapid growth and present a glorious effect in the garden. (For price see colored pages.)

NIGELLA—LOVE-IN-A-MIST, or DEVIL IN THE BUSH

A pretty annual for cutting. It grows about 1½ feet high, has fine, fern-like foliage and large, double, Cornflower-blue flowers. Sow seed in the open ground early in Spring.

1428—**Mixed Colors**—(For price see colored pages.)

PANSIES

1430—In early Spring the seed should be sown in boxes and when the plants are large enough, planted out in the garden. Plant not less than 6 inches apart. There should be no check in their progress either by cold winds, very hard frost or long drought. We are sure our mixture will compel an even greater appreciation of this lovely flower than ever. It is a superb mixture of all the largest and best types in every known class. (For price see colored pages.)

PANSY VIOLET. See Violas.

PETUNIA

Our Imimitable Mixture is unequalled for size and bloom, and great diversity of color. The flowers are beautifully striped and blotched with a good blend of the delightfully fringed varieties.

1465—**IMIMITABLE MIXTURE**—(For price see colored pages.)

PORTULACA

The flowers are of the richest color, and produced throughout the Summer in great profusion. They are fine for massing in beds, edgings or rock work and frequently used to sow broadcast over sunny banks.

1475—**Double Mixed**

1476—**Single Mixed**

(For price see colored pages.)

PHLOX

A few years ago the colors were restricted to about six shades, but today there is no limit to them. From seed sown in the early Spring they soon become a perfect sheet of bloom and continue to bloom in profusion. They are easily grown. Height 8 to 10 inches.

1450—**GRANDIFLORA ALBA**—Soft pure white.

1451—**ATEOPURPUREA**—Deep purplish blood color, rich and velvety.

1452—**CHAMOISE ROSE**—Salmon pink, with dark orange scarlet eye.

1453—**SPLENDENS**—Dazzling scarlet with large, white eye.

1454—**ALL COLORS, Mixed.**

(For price see colored pages.)

PINKS. See Dianthus.

SALPIGLOSSIS

Grows about 1½ feet high. The open flowers, almost Orchid-like, similar to Petunias, are marked with the most beautiful colors. Splendid for cutting. Seed should be sown early in Spring in a hotbed or window and transplanted.

1500—**EMPEROR, Finest Mixed**—This

variety forms only one leading stem and bears a profuse and a veritable bouquet of the most beautiful flowers, each one richly veined with gold. (For price see colored pages.)

POPPIES

Large, double or single blossoms of almost every color imaginable, blooming during the Summer months. The seed germinates quickly and should be sown outdoors early in Spring, where the plants are to bloom. See that plants are thinned out.

1480—**AMERICAN FLAG**—Beautiful annual, double white flowers, with orange-scarlet border, 2 feet high.

1481—**CARNATION-FLOWERED, Double Mixed**—The large, ball-shaped flowers deeply cut and fringed, very double, and appear in many colors.

1487—**SHIRLEY**—The most graceful of all the Poppies, the beautiful satiny flowers ranging in color from delicate shades of rose, apricot, salmon-pink, to glowing crimson, all with white centers.

1483—**DOUBLE PEONY-FLOWERED, Mixed**—One of the best double sorts, having immense, Peony-shaped flowers, often measuring 4 to 5 inches across. All colors mixed.



Hardy Phlox

POPPIES—(Continued)

1484—**THE BRIDE**—A garden favorite, flowers very showy, of largest size and purest white.

1485—**NUDICAULE** (Iceland Poppies)—These dwarf Poppies with their light green foliage and fragrant flowers, bloom the first year from seed. 1 foot high.

1486—**DOUBLE**, Finest Mixed—All sorts. 1488—**SINGLE**, Mixed.
(For price see colored pages.)

POT MARIGOLD. See Calendula.

PUERARIA. See Kudzu Vine.

RESEDA. See Mignonette.

RICINUS. See Castor Bean.

SALVIA, or SCARLET SAGE—FIRE PLANT

It is one of the leading plants for bedding, forming oval bushes 2 to 3 feet high, which, during the late Summer and Fall months are ablaze with fiery-red flowers. Seed should be sown in March or April in boxes or pans.

1505—**SPLENDENS**—A tall-growing, freeblooming variety with large spikes of brilliant scarlet flowers.

1506—**BONFIRE**—The plants grow into compact, oval bushes, and are almost hidden by the long spikes of brilliant scarlet flowers. 2½ feet high.

(For price see colored pages.)

SATIN FLOWER. See Godetia.

SCABIOSA, or MOURNING BRIDE

The small cushion-like flowers are borne on long, slender stems. They are white, dark maroon, scarlet, yellow, rose, lilac and pink, with prominent and beautiful stamens. Sow indoors in March, and enjoy a long season of bloom. The tall varieties grow 2½ feet, and the dwarf 1 foot.

1510—**ALL COLORS, MIXED**—(For price see colored pages.)

SCARLET RUNNER BEAN

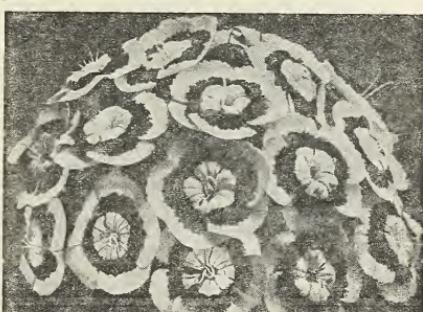
1515—An ornamental 10-foot vine, perfect for Summer shade with ornamental, dazzling scarlet flowers. The half-grown pods make perfect snaps. (For price see colored pages.)

SCARLET SAGE. See Salvia.

SCHIZANTHUS, or BUTTERFLY FLOWER

Pretty garden plants, blooming freely and covered with bright, gay-colored flowers, which are not unlike butterfly in appearance, and from their range of rich and handsome colors are often called "The Poor Man's Orchid". They grow 1½ to 2 feet high, and bloom in early Summer.

1520—**GRANDIFLORA**, Finest Mixed—(For price see colored pages.)



Sweet William



Schizanthus, or Butterfly Flower



Salvia, or Scarlet Sage

SNAPDRAGON. See Antirrhinum

STOKESIA, or CORNFLOWER ASTER

1525—This hardy perennial, with its large, lavender blue, Cornflower-like blossoms, 4 inches or more across, make some of the most effective plants in the garden. It grows about two feet high, is perfect for cutting. (For price see colored pages.)

STRAW FLOWER. See Helichrysum.

SUMMER CYPRESS. See Kochia.

SUNFLOWER. See Helianthus.

STOCKS—LEVKOJEN

They are splendid for bedding and cutting. The plants have good habits, fine dull or glossy leaves. The flowers appear on long, stiff stalks, like small rosettes, are exceedingly fragrant, and range through a most complete scale of all the soft and distinct shades.

1525—**FINEST MIXED**.

1526—**DRESDEN PERPETUAL**, or "CUT-AND-COME AGAIN"! This beautiful blooming stock grows about 1½ feet high and bears large spikes thickly studded with rosette-like blossoms. For cutting this is considered one of the best, being of rather tall branching growth, with one large central spike and many smaller side branches. Very early, fragrant and valuable. All colors mixed.

1527—**LARGE FLOWERING EARLY BRANCHING**—A very fine, large-flowered variety, unsurpassed for bedding and cutting. Finest double mixed.

(For price see colored pages.)

SWEET WILLIAM

This ever-welcome hardy perennial, which has always been such a favorite in our grandmother's gardens, is so well known that a description is hardly necessary. The plants grow from 1 to 2 feet high, and bear numerous heads of richly colored flowers, extremely fine for cutting and bouquets. Seed sown in July and August will produce blooming plants the second year.

1545—Single Mixed.

1546—Double Mixed.

(For price see colored pages.)

SWEET PEAS

They are easy to grow and are valuable both for cutting and for garden decoration. A deep, rich, moist soil is best suited to Sweet Peas. They are usually grown in double rows, with a wire trellis or a row of brush between. Spring sowings should be made just as early as the ground can be prepared; frost does not hurt the little seedlings. The earliest flowers from seed sown in the Fall, preferably in a dry situation, and 4 to 5 inches deep.

Spencer Varieties—Orchid-Flowered Waved Sweet Peas

1550—**AGRICOLA**—An exceedingly chaste and beautiful variety. Color white, delicately suffused soft, silvery-lilac. The flowers are of good size, and usually borne four on a stem.

1551—**ASTA OHN**—One of the best lavender Spencers. An exquisite rosy lavender; flowers large and well waved.

1552—**COUNTESS SPENCER**—The first of this lovely type. It should be in every collection. Soft rose pink, deepening at the outer edges. Large flowers, three and four to the spray.

1553—**DECORATOR**—Bright coral rose suffused cerise and orange. Large, beautifully waved flowers.

1554—**DOBBIE'S CREAM**—The finest primrose, deep cream yellow.

1555—**ELFREDA PEARSON**—One of the best in cultivation. Very large flowers borne in fours on long, stiff stems. Color soft blush pink, tinted salmon pink.

1556—**FLORENCE NIGHTINGALE**—Large, lavender, with pinkish sheen.

1557—**ILLUMINATOR**—One of the finest of the new varieties. In color it is a glowing salmon cerise, bright and beautiful. The flowers are large and perfect, usually borne in fours.

1558—**KING EDWARD**—Giant flowers of deep, rich carmine scarlet. Long, stiff stems, frequently carrying four blooms.

1559—**KING MANUEL**—Rich, glossy, deep maroon, with purplish maroon wings; splendid, big, wide, open, waved flowers.

1560—**KING WHITE**—A splendid, new, white variety, far ahead of any of the old white Spencers. The flowers are of giant size, perfectly finished in every detail, glistening white. The stems are long and stiff.

1561—**MARGARET ATLEE**—Rich salmon pink over cream.

1562—**NEW MARGARET MADISON**—A greatly improved strain of this lovely variety. The flowers are nearly doubled in size, and mostly perfectly formed. The color is an exquisite pale azure blue.

1563—**MRS. CUTHERSTON**—Carmine-rose and blush-white wings.

1564—**MRS. HALLAM**—Apricot and buff.

1565—**MRS. HUGH DICKSON**—A wonderful flower, beautiful pale salmon pink on cream ground.

1566—**MRS. BOUTZAHN**—One of the loveliest. Very pale apricot or pale buff, flushed and suffused delicate pink. The flowers are large and beautifully placed.

1567—**OTHELLO**—A strong and vigorous grower, bearing the large and beautifully waved flowers in profusion.

1568—**ROBERT SYDENHAM**—It is a strong grower and gives plenty of flowers which are large and wavy, usually produced four to a stem. Color a glowing orange.

1569—**ROYAL PURPLE**—In color a fine, rich, royal purple. The vines are vigorous, with strong stems, carrying usually four flowers.

1570—**SCARLET EMPEROR**—A brilliant scarlet of surpassing coloring, size and form.

1571—**THOS. STEPHENSON**—Flery red orange. Most striking color of all.

1572—**VERMILLION BRILLIANT**—Brilliant scarlet. Large wavy flowers.

1573—**WEEDGEWOOD BLUE**—A clear, light, silvery-blue, with just a suggestion of mauve. An improved large-flowering strain.

1574—**Mixture of all the above kinds.**

(For price see colored pages.)

Grandiflora Varieties

1576—**AGNES ECKFORD**—Very light pink.

1577—**BLANCHE BURPEE**—Pure white, large flowers.



Spencer Sweet Peas

1578—**BOLTON'S PINK**—Large, orange variety.

1579—**COCCINEA**—Pure, bright cerise.

1580—**COUNTESS OF RADNOR**—A clear lavender.

1581—**DUKE OF BURTON**—Purple.

1582—**ELIZABETH ANDERSON**—Profuse, white flowers.

1583—**FLORA NORTON**—Light, clear blue; charming variety.

1584—**HENRY ECKFORD**—Intense orange.

1585—**JANET SCOTT**—A beautiful, rich pink.

1586—**LOTTE ECKFORD**—White, shaded lilac and blue.

1587—**OTHELLO**—Deep maroon.

1588—**PRIMA DONNA**—Exquisite, clear, light pink.

1589—**QUEEN OF SPAIN**—A peach-blossom pink.

1590—**QUEEN VICTORIA**—A yellow variety.

1591—**ROSE DU BARREL**—The color is a lovely combination of deep, rich carmine rose and orange.

1592—**WHITE WONDER**—Carries double, white flowers.

1599—**FINE MIXTURE**—This is grown in mixture of many old and new varieties.

(For price see colored pages.)

VERBENAS

The Verbena is an ideal bedding plant. It is easily grown from seed, of graceful trailing habit, has handsome foliage and and lovely flowers with a wide range of harmonious colors, many with a delicate fragrance. A single plant will often carpet a space 3 to 4 feet in diameter.

1601—**DEFIANCE**—Intense scarlet, small flowers, fine for bedding.

1602—**AURICULA-FLOWERED**—Large, brilliant flowers with white eye.

1604—**MAMMOTH MIXED**—A mixture composed of the finest mammoth flowering sorts.

1605—**White**. 1606—**Blues**.
1606—**Pinks**. 1609—**Extra Choice**
1607—**Scarlets**. **Mixed**.

(For price see colored pages.)

VIOLAS, or PANSY VIOLET

1615—Large, beautiful, Pansy-like blossoms of brilliant colors, including white, lemon, orange, claret, crimson, maroon, lavender, purple, silver-gray, rose, black, blue, etc., also fancy varieties. (For price see colored pages.)

WALLFLOWER, or GOLDFLUCK

Bushy plants 1½ feet tall. The oriental coloring of the flowers in their rich reds and yellows is very effective. Annual

1620—**TALL BRANCHING, Double Mixed**—(For price see colored pages.)

WILD FLOWER GARDEN MIXTURE

1630—Although better results are obtained from the sowing of separate flower seeds this mixture, which is composed entirely of annuals, is very useful for sowing among shrubbery, along driveways or places that would otherwise look barren. Sow seed broadcast outdoors during May and June. (For price see colored pages.)

ZINNIA—YOUTH AND OLD AGE

Very easily grown from seed and whether in beds, borders or groups, they are always effective, the plants being continually covered with large, double flowers from early Summer until frost. They succeed best in a rich, loamy soil and in a sunny position. Sow seed outdoors in May.

1631—**COLOSSAL CACTUS FLOWERED**—Flowers large and well formed with odd, but pretty, curled and twisted petals. Plants 1½ feet high, are strong, well-branched, and remarkably free-flowering. Finest mixed. (For price see colored pages.)

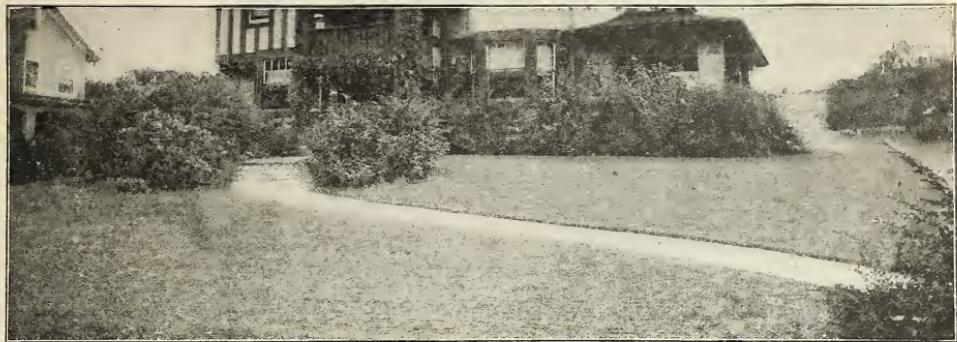
1636—**DOUBLE GIANT FLOWERING**—Blooms averaging 3½ to 4½ inches in diameter and often 3 inches in depth. Colors range from creamy-white through all shades of yellow, salmon pink, buff, rose, brick red to crimson. Plants grow 3 feet high, blooming freely during long periods. Finest mixed. (For price see colored pages.)

1641—**LILLIPUT**—For borders or beds. Pretty double flowers. Finest mixed. (For price see colored pages.)

1639—**ZEBRA FLOWERED**—Flowers striped in a peculiar, still very attractive manner. (For price see colored pages.)

1640—**GRANADA**—Flesh color, golden-yellow, sulphur-yellow, crimson, purple, scarlet and white varieties. (For price see colored pages.)

1640—**LARGE-FLOWERING SEMI-DWARF, Finest Mixed**—(For price see colored pages.)



HOW TO MAKE OR RENOVATE A LAWN

The fundamental basis and absolute necessity of a good turf is a good soil; don't blame the seed if the insufficient preparation of the ground is at fault. It is well to use artificial fertilizer instead of barn manure and thereby prevent troublesome weeds. The ground should be well spaded and thoroughly raked so that the soil is fine and free from lumps. Sow the seed broadcast, choosing a calm day for the operation. Then rake it into the soil out of sight of the birds and roll firm. If the weather proves dry, the ground should be watered in the evening with a fine spray, both before and after germination of the seed, never allowing the surface to become dry. The grass will be ready to cut in a fortnight, or three weeks. The weeds, if any appear, should be eradicated, an easy task now, but much more difficult later on. If any bare spots appear they should be lightly stirred with a rake and sown with more seed. After the growth is sufficiently strong, careful attention should be paid to the regular mowing and rolling. It is well to sow some White Dutch Clover with the lawn seed as it grows very fast and protects the tender grass and roots from the sun. It spreads very rapidly and acts as a binder. See table showing quantity of seed required.

Supergreen Lawn Grass Seed

This super-excellent, perfectly-balanced combination of fine texture dwarf-growing grass is prepared from our own formula of the finest domestic and imported varieties, each of which are in their prime during the different months of the year, thus keeping the lawn SUPERGREEN throughout the season. It is impossible to obtain these results by sowing one or two varieties. Some grasses are in their prime in the early spring and fade during the summer, again others do best in the early summer, mid-summer and Fall, some are slow in forming a sward. Our SUPERGREEN blend keeps the nice velvety green color throughout the season. SUPERGREEN lawn seed in reality costs no more than the ordinary mixtures, by reason of the fact that only superior quality, solid seed, free from chaff and other inert matter is used in this blend. SUPERGREEN lawn seed weighs 22 to 24 lbs. per measured bushel, while many mixtures weigh only 14 to 15 lbs. per bushel. (For price see colored pages.)

Verigreen Lawn Grass Seed

This excellent mixture quickly produces a beautiful permanent lawn, made from our own formula, comprised of grasses adapted for the purpose of producing a fine turf which retains its beautiful rich green color throughout the season. Grass seeds selected for this blend are thoroughly recleaned and weight 20 lbs. per measured bushel. (For price see colored pages.)

QUANTITY OF LAWN SEED REQUIRED FOR		
20x18 feet or	360 square feet	1 pound
50x20 feet or	1,000 square feet	3 pounds
50x35 feet or	1,750 square feet	5 pounds
90x40 feet or	3,600 square feet	10 pounds
For an acre		100 to 125 pounds

Country Club Lawn Grass Seed

This mixture is made from our own formula to suit the requirements for producing a good substantial turf. The varieties of grasses comprising this blend are most hardy which will endure and thrive under rough usage, recommended for city lawns, playgrounds, golf links, tennis courts, etc. (For price see colored pages.)

Shady Place Lawn Grass Seed

This special mixture is comprised of fine dwarf growing grasses which in their wild state grow naturally in the woods and shady places. We recommend this mixture for shady spots under trees and north sides of buildings. Ground that is densely shaded and not well drained is apt to be sour, generally indicated by moss. An application of Slack Lime, or Raw Lime Dust, at the rate of one bushel per one thousand square feet will correct such soil. The moss should first be removed and the Lime worked into the soil with a rake. (For price see colored pages.)

White Dutch Clover

The value of this clover cannot be overestimated as a binder and nurse crop in starting a new lawn and renewing old lawns. It is of spreading habit, grows quickly and remains green throughout the season. (For price see colored pages.)

FARM SEEDS

To be satisfied with anything short of the best results obtainable from your land
is poor farming.

GRASSES

We have a full supply of all grass seeds, which comply with all State Laws in regard to purity and germination. We will be glad to give all desired information and give you samples and prices upon request.

TIMOTHY (*Phleum Pratense*)—Most popular and valuable Hay Grass of America. We know that the Chief Oshkosh brand which we recommend will give excellent satisfaction. The seed has been grown in Winnebago County, Wisconsin, from best stock.

TIMOTHY AND ALSYKE MIXED—Stock prefers this combination to Timothy alone, its value for feed is considerably higher. Sow 12 to 15 pounds per acre.

KENTUCKY BLUE GRASS (*Poa Pratense*)—The grass that made Old Kentucky famous for its fine horses and cattle and prosperous farming country. Sow 45 lbs. to acre.

CANADA BLUE GRASS (*Poa Compressa*)—This grass closely resembles Kentucky Blue Grass in appearance, but grows much taller. Sow 30 pounds to the acre.

RED TOP or HERD'S GRASS (*Agrostis Vulgaris*)—Well adapted to all soils and situations, succeeding well on light sandy soils. Sow 8 to 10 pounds to an acre.

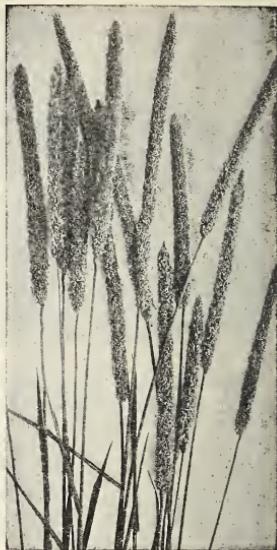
ENGLISH or PERENNIAL RYE GRASS (*Lolium Perenne*)—Very desirable for pasture mixtures. Will grow upon any soil in the Corn Belt. Sow about 24 lbs. of seed per acre.

ORCHARD GRASS (*Dactylis Glomerata*)—Yields large crops of excellent and most nutritious hay, and will last for years. Good for pasture. Sow 20 to 30 lbs. per acre.

MEADOW FESCUE (*Festuca Pratensis*)—English Blue Grass or Randal Grass. A useful pasture grass for fall as it remains green throughout the winter. Largely used in mixtures with Red Top and Timothy for hay, or with Orchard and Meadow.

CRESTED DOGSTAIL (*Cynosurus Cristatus*)—A hardy grass forming compact turf.

SUDAN GRASS—The most wonderful of all fodder crops. Usually matures in 90 days. In feeding value it ranks next to alfalfa. (For prices see colored pages.)



Timothy

MILLETS

GOLDEN MILLET—An improved, large-leaved variety, growing 3 to 5 feet high. The heads are numerous, very large and compact. Matures in 60 to 65 days.

COMMON MILLET—Two weeks earlier than Golden. Requires a dry, light, rich soil and grows 2½ to 4 feet high.

HUNGARIAN MILLET—Regarded as being even better than Golden Millet by some. The hay is fine.

HOG, or BROOM CORN MILLET—It makes fair hay if cut very young. Yields

enormously in seed, averaging 60 to 70 bushels to the acre. Sow 1 bu. per acre.

EARLY FORTUNE MILLET—It is very early; claimed to be rust-proof. Can be fed to horses and other stock without injury. Sow 1 bushel per acre.

SIBERIAN MILLET—Extremely hardy, withstands drought wonderfully, and is about two weeks earlier than Golden.

JAPANESE MILLET (Often Called Billion Dollar Grass)—This is the tallest variety of Millet. The best soil on which to sow this Millet is one which is in a fine condition, fertility and inclined to be wet. Excellent for silage and is fully equal to the best corn fodder as food for milk cows.

(For prices see colored pages.)



Red Clover

CLOVERS

Our Clover seed is of the highest germinating power and absolutely pure. Our stock is limited and in order to avoid disappointment we would advise our customers to place their orders early.

MEDIUM RED CLOVER—Regarded as the most valuable of the clover family. It is sometimes called June Clover, and is a dependable all around variety for farmers and stockmen. It makes two crops easy. Sow Chief Oshkosh brand Red Clover seed and plenty of it. (For prices see colored pages.)

MAMMOTH CLOVER, or SAPLING CLOVER—Resembles Medium, but is more vigorous, and is best for pasture as it is more vigorous than others and produces enormous yields of fine hay. Often makes a stand where Crimson Clover would fail.

WHITE CLOVER—This is a valuable pasture and lawn grass, thrives best on moist, rich ground; does not succeed well on thin soils; excellent forage for bees. With Kentucky Blue Grass it forms a desirable permanent pasture for cattle.

ALSYKE, or SWEDISH CLOVER—This is one of the hardest varieties known. It is a perennial and does not winter-kill. It will do better on moist land than any other variety of clover and is suitable for either hay or pasture.

CRIMSON or SCARLET CLOVER—Valuable as a pasture, green forage and hay crop, and for quickly restoring fertility to worn out soils, it is invaluable. If cut while in bloom it makes excellent hay. Best of the clover family for poor soils.

SWEET WHITE CLOVER—Two hay crops the first year and one crop of hay and one of seed the second year may be taken. Extremely high in protein content, therefore most valuable as a milk producer. (For prices see colored pages.)



Golden Millet



Harvesting a Crop of Alfalfa Grown from Chief Oshkosh Brand Seed. Four Cuttings Were Made in One Year on This Field.

ALFALFA

Three or Four Crops a Year—The Grass that stays and stays and grows and grows—A veritable “Gold Mine” that should be on every farm.

No plant ever grown in this country has created a greater interest among the farmers than Alfalfa. There are a hundred points in favor of Alfalfa.

Farmers—you are making a mistake if you do not look into the wonderful value of Alfalfa. If you have a good field of Alfalfa you need not worry about hot, dry weather or wet weather damaging your hay crop; you are always sure of an abundance of the best quality hay. It stays and stays and grows and grows after once established, while other clovers and grasses will come and go.

ALFALFA'S REMARKABLE STOCK FEEDING VALUE

It has been estimated that a ton of properly cured Alfalfa leaves is equal in protein to 2,800 pounds of wheat bran. It is not a fat-making feed, but puts weight on the animals in bone, blood, and muscle. Corn or cornmeal makes a good feed to apportion with Alfalfa. All animals like it. Alfalfa is a most valuable feed in beef-making, for dairy cows, for swine, for horses and mules, for poultry, for sheep. You cannot afford to farm without it. We urge you for your own profit to grow it, and as many acres as possible.

GRIMM ALFALFA, Certified Seed—This variety of alfalfa has several characteristics which distinguish it from all other kinds. The most remarkable one is its lack of winter-killing, this, of course, being a characteristic which no one could determine from its appearance. Another characteristic which is frequently but always found with this plant is a root which forks or branches much more freely than does the common alfalfa. (For price see colored pages.)

KANSAS GROWN—This Alfalfa has been found to be the

most suitable for climatic conditions as are common to the state of Kansas and it will thrive and flourish anywhere under the same conditions. (For price see colored pages.)

MINNESOTA GROWN—Grown in the state of Minnesota as the name implies. (For price see colored pages.)

MONTANA GROWN—Montana Grown Alfalfa is a very hardy variety and can be depended upon to survive the winters peculiar to this country. (For price see colored pages.)

FIELD PEAS

A Great 100-fold Variety. An Exceedingly Valuable Forage and Feeding Crop

This is a crop which will return to the land the much-needed nitrogen. These peas are second only to clover in their soil-enriching properties, and can be grown under almost any condition of soil or climate. There is always a ready market for Peas, or they can profitably be grown and fed to the stock. The vines make rich, nutritious hay. If fed when in a green state, pods, vines and all to milk cows, the flow of milk will be almost doubled.

CANADA FIELD, YELLOW—Height of vine, $3\frac{1}{2}$ to 4 feet. This is a standard variety of Field Peas and needs no special description. This variety is extensively grown in Canada, Wisconsin, and other pea-growing sections, and has a large sale, not only for agricultural purposes, but for use in soups. It is also fine for pigeons and poultry. (For price see colored pages.)

CANADA FIELD PEAS, GREEN—Height of vine, $3\frac{1}{2}$ to 4

feet. Of same general character as Canada Yellow Field Peas. Used for the same purposes, but the seed is green in color instead of yellow. (For price see colored pages.)

SCOTCH PEAS—Grown largely for early green forage. Foliage is more rank and abundant than Canada Peas. Sow 1 to $1\frac{1}{2}$ bushels per acre, with oats for support. (For price see colored pages.)

FIELD CORN



White Cap Yellow Dent

EARLY DENT VARIETIES

WHITE CAP YELLOW DENT—The best corn for the Northwest stockmen. Yields more first-class fodder than any other. The grain is deep, flat and closely set together on handsome ears, white at the tip end, balance yellow. Ripens in 90 to 95 days. (For price see colored pages.)

WISCONSIN No. 7, or SILVER KING—We know of no better seed corn for the northern part of the corn belt than Silver King, as it is termed in the northern part of Iowa, and Wisconsin No. 7 as termed in Wisconsin. This is a pure white Dent Corn with ears of good size, and inclined to be well filled over the butts and tips. An early variety and good seller. (For price see colored pages.)

Pedigree Northern Grown

GOLDEN GLOW CORN, WISCONSIN No. 12—A very early variety, maturing safely in most parts of Wisconsin, Minnesota and South Dakota. It produces larger ears and is a heavier yielder than Wisconsin No. 8. Ears quite large, 16 to 18 rowed, of symmetrical shape, well filled. (For price see colored pages.)

WISCONSIN No. 8, or IMPROVED MINNESOTA No. 13—A point to which particular attention is directed is its adaptability to change in soil and climate. Stalks grow 7 feet high, being leafy, make excellent fodder. Ears bear 16 to 20 rows of bright, rich yellow, wedge-shaped kernels, packed closely to the cob from butt to tip. Ears average 8 inches in length. (For price see colored pages.)

MINNESOTA KING—This corn has a remarkably distinct appearance, being a half yellow Dent. The kernels are large and broad and of a rich, golden color. This variety does remarkably well under all conditions. Average height of stalk 7 feet, bearing ears about an average height of 3 feet from the ground. The ears are 8-rowed. (For price see colored pages.)

FODDER CORN VARIETIES

RED COB ENSILAGE CORN—Beyond doubt the best fodder corn, either to feed green right from the field, to put up for the silo, or to cure and stack away. It is pure white corn, cropping as high as 45 tons per acre. (For price see colored pages)

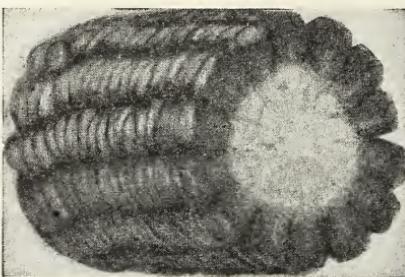
IMPROVED LEAMING—One of the best all-round, heavy yielding Dent Corns known the world over as a heavy yellow corn. Ears are 10 inches long, 18 to 20 rows, filled with wedge-shaped, reddish-yellow kernels. (For price see colored pages.)

MAMMOTH SOUTHERN ENSILAGE CORN—A pure white corn with a white cob of mammoth growth, giving an abundance of sweet, tender and juicy fodder; a crop of 45 tons per acre is nothing unusual. (For price see colored pages.)

EVERGREEN SWEET FODDER CORN—All varieties of Sweet Corn possess very much more "sugar" than any feed sort, and this being the most important constituent, it necessarily follows that the corn holding this in greatest quantity has the greatest net value. (For prices see colored pages.)

SORGHUM or SUGAR CANE

WISCONSIN AMBER—This is the Sorghum of the Northern States. Many leading dairy farmers regard Sugar Cane or Sorghum as the best of all fodder plants today for their purpose. It can easily be grown on any good corn ground, is sweet and tender, and greedily eaten by cattle, horses, and hogs. It yields immense crops of fodder, and may also be used for pasture. (For price see colored pages.)



Golden Glow Corn

PEDIGREE NORTHERN GROWN

KING OF THE EARLIEST—This is an extra early variety. It is a Dent Corn of golden yellow. (For price see list.)

EARLY MURDOCK—Standard variety in Iowa, Southern Minnesota and lower Wisconsin. (For price see colored pages.)

LONGFELLOW—A yellow Flint variety that has individuality that commands, is particularly adapted to the North. Ears 12 to 15 inches in length. (For price see colored pages.)

EARLY "RED GLAZE" or KING PHILIP—A very early Flint Corn, with deep yellow kernels tinged with red. Ears grow 9 to 12 inches long, 8-rowed, very small cob. Stalks about 7 feet tall and not coarse. (For price see colored pages.)

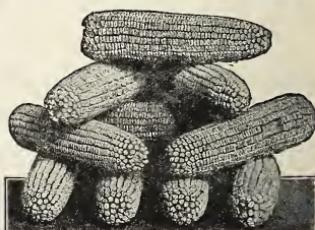
ANOTHER STATES YELLOW DENT—Has proven to be just what the name implies, a true Northern Yellow Dent. Grows 7 feet high, very leafy and yields on the average two good ears to the stalk. Ears 8 inches long and vary from 16 to 20 rows of deep kernels. (For price see colored pages.)

NORTH DAKOTA YELLOW FLINT—(Gehn)—Stalks 5 feet in height. Ear 8 inches. (For price see colored pages.)

CANADA SMUT NOSE—Ears are long, 8-rowed, well filled. Stalks 7 to 8 feet tall. (For price see colored pages.)

EARLY NORTHWESTERN or SMOKEY DENT—This corn is in a class by itself, having red kernels with a yellowish cap, being a cross between the Red Flint and a Yellow Dent, but the type has become well established. Ears 7 to 10 inches long, and bear 10 to 14 rows of corn. This sort is much grown for fodder and silo purposes. (For price see colored pages.)

NORTH DAKOTA WHITE FLINT—Extra early maturity and medium size stalk and ear. (For price see colored pages.)



Northern States Yellow Dent

DWARF ESSEX RAPE

Rape can be put to quite a number of uses. It may be sown alone as a spring crop to provide early pasture. It may be sown with spring grain to provide fall pasture after the grain is cut. In this latter case it is better sown after the grain is up and the ground dragged immediately after sowing to cover the seed. As it is a common practice to drag or weed our grain crops, after they are up, the sowing of rape at this time can be easily done. Rape may also be sown just before the last cultivation of corn to provide fall feed and increase the yield of feed per acre of ground, or rape may be sown with fall rye to provide fall pasture.

The uses of rape are hardly limited to those mentioned above, as it may be sown at almost any time of the year and will produce quickly a large amount of forage. The farmers of the Northwest have not yet come to realize the possibilities of rape. This crop promises to be a valuable one for the Northwest. It is recommended to yield an abundant fall pasture by the sowing of two pounds of rape seed to every acre of ground. The cost of the seed is so little and so small an amount is required that there is really no expense connected with it compared to the value of feed that is secured. The amount of seed that is sown per acre varies from two to six pounds, depending upon the way it is handled. (For price see colored pages.)



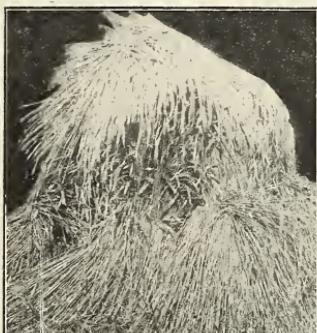
Dwarf Essex Rape

SEED BARLEY

Since barley is a shallow rooted crop the soil should be made very fine and firm, with plenty of available plant food. If the soil is not fertile you should enrich it some time before seeding. Early seeding usually produces the best yields.

ODERBRUCKER, OR WISCONSIN NO. 55 BARLEY—It is considered the best variety of barley sent out by the Wisconsin Station. Prof. Moore declares it to be superior to the Manshury, yielding 5 to 10 bushels more an acre. Oderbrucker is a stiff-strawed, heavy yielding, six-rowed, bearded variety. It is about the same as Manshury in time of maturity, uniform growth and general appearance, but has a plumper kernel and weighs more to the measured bushel. (For price see colored pages.)

NEW WISCONSIN PEDIGREE BARLEY—Fine barley for malting. Will germinate uniformly without loss. This barley, brought in a few years ago has demonstrated its superiority over all other common varieties in extended trials all over the state and at the Experiment Station Farm. Like Oderbrucker, it has gone through a breeding process requiring ten years of careful selection. It is derived from the Manshury. It does not lodge easily on account of the stiff straw. It produces enormously, and has the advantage of being absolutely pure. The strains we offer are considered at the Experiment Station to be the best. (For price see colored pages.)



Marquis Wheat

SILVER MINE OATS—This oats has a reputation of long standing and is noted for its heavy and reliable yielding properties. It is very hardy and produces beautiful white kernels very desirable for the manufacture of rolled oats. Heads are large and spangled, and borne low down on the stalk. (For price see colored pages.)

WISCONSIN PEDIGREE NO. 1 OATS—This wonderful strain of oats has proved itself so valuable that there is hardly a farmer anywhere who does not know about it, its wide range of adaptability has placed it in the foreground. It has yielded more than 100 bushels to the acre. (For price see colored pages.)

EARLY WHITE KHERSON—An enormous yielder, during the season 1915 it yielded all the way from 60 to 100 bushels per acre. It is also a grand oats for light soil, in fact, it is a regular money maker. (For price see colored pages.)



Early White Kherson Oats

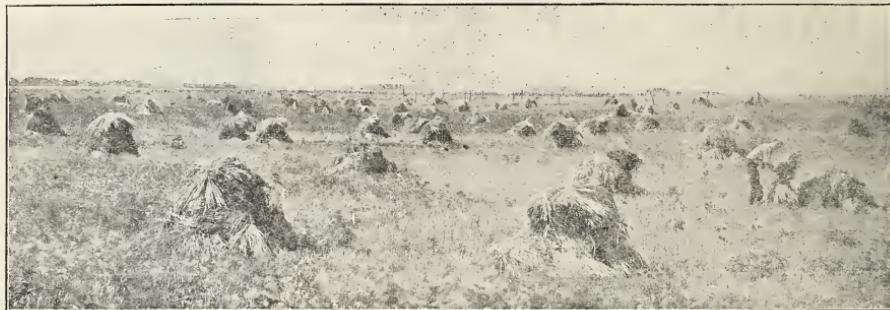
SEED OATS

MONARCH OATS—In this variety we have developed by scientific methods and cross breeding a strain of oats far superior to any other variety known. Our crop in 1915, a cold and wet season, were phenomenal, the yield averaged better than a hundred bushels to the acre and the seed weighed 42 to 45 pounds to the measured bushel. Due to the strong, stiff straw, it stood up well, while other varieties lodged flat to the ground. We offer in Monarch Oats a tried variety of genuine pedigree seed, with strength of straw, large berries, thin hulls. (For, price see colored pages.)

REGENERATED SWEDISH SELECT OATS—Is a heavy yielder, very early, heavy, stiff straw, broad leaves, heavy grower, large, white berry, thin husk—many stalks yielding as high as 200 kernels to the stalk. It is a tremendous yielder—always tops the market. On account of its stiff straw it does not easily lodge, but stands up better than other oats. (For price see colored pages.)

WHEAT

NEW MARQUIS SPRING WHEAT—Extremely early, wonderful yielder. It was originated by cross-breeding the Red Fife and the Hard Red Calcutta. It is from one week to ten days earlier than Red Fife, and this fact alone should induce many of our customers to grow it. In introducing Marquis Wheat we are offering our customers absolutely the earliest wheat grown. It grades No. 1 Hard for milling purposes, and this high grading is of the greatest importance to the wheat grower, it outgrows the Red Fife. In appearance Marquis Wheat is similar to Red Fife, but the heads, as a rule, are heavier and the stalk is shorter. The kernel is flinty, a little darker than the Red Fife and more plump. It has a medium short straw which is very heavy, rendering it less likely to lodge than other varieties. Marquis Wheat has outyielded all other Spring Wheat grown under the same conditions. The increased yield varies from 5 to 10 bushels per acre. (For price see colored pages.)



Field of Rye Produced from Chief Oshkosh Brand Seeds

SEED RYE

WISCONSIN PEDIGREE No. 1—Fall or Winter Rye. It is recognized as the surest crop ever planted; whatever appreciates greater returns from the land cannot afford to be without the Oshkosh No. 1 Pedigree. Forage. The yields are as high as high as 40 to 50 bushels per acre, averaging 10 bushels more than Common Rye. The kernel is uniformly large and plump, the heads are of greater length than the Common Rye. The straw is long, stiff, and very rigid, not liable to lodge even on rich ground. Wisconsin Pedigree No. 1 is a new variety, originated at the Wisconsin Experiment Station, where it has been developed for 18 years. No better seed was offered to the public. Every farmer should make an effort to have at least a few acres of this new strain of Rye on his farm. (For price see colored pages.)

SPELTZ OR EMMER

Speltz has not been grown in the United States in a large way for several years, and each succeeding season not only emphasizes its value but sees its production increasing to an extent which will enable it to withstand a wide range of soil and climate, to resist extremes of weather, to have a superior feeding value, and to yield so much more heavily than oats and barley as to insure its increasing popularity and its eventual place among the leading and standard cereal crops of the world. Those who have not grown Speltz should not let another season go by without giving it a place, and an important place, too, on their farms. Speltz is unhesitatingly recommended for growing in the extreme northern states of this country, also in the semi-arid districts farther south. Sow about $2\frac{1}{2}$ bushels. (For price see colored pages.)

COW PEAS

The Great Soil Improver—Makes Poor Land Rich; Makes Good Land More Productive

In the Cow Pea we have a fertilizer and a food at the same time, and it can be grown successfully in all parts of the country where Dent Corn succeeds. The vines properly cured are most valuable fodder for cattle and sheep, being richer in protein and fat than the best clover hay.

MICHIGAN WONDER—Northern grown and acclimated; the best and most popular variety for all climates, particularly in the Northern States. (For price see colored pages.)

PROLIFIC BLACK-EYE—This pea is one of the earliest. It is a strong grower and moderate trailer. It will mature seed in about 60 days. A very valuable hay crop can be made from it in the North, especially on sandy soils. (For price see colored pages.)

IMPROVED WHIPPOORWILL—It is a second early variety and matures in about 70 days. Largely grown as a soil improver and for pasture. Trails very little and usually in bush form only. (For price see colored pages.)

SOJA OR SOY BEANS

Another valuable leguminous forage plant which is coming into general use throughout a much larger section of the United States than even Cow Peas. It has great properties for enriching the soil, in like manner to other leguminous plants. It is often used for fertilizing purposes alone, but most of it is made into hay, and no small quantity is cut and fed green. The hay is very nutritious as likewise the bean when fully matured. The vines are bushy and vigorous, entirely self-supporting.

Increase milk production by growing a two in one crop, namely by planting Soy Beans with Silo Corn.

MICHIGAN MAMMOTH YELLOW—This is a late variety and grows 2 to 3 feet high, heavily loaded with seed, and yielding 5 to 7 tons of forage per acre. It is suitable either for feeding green or for the silo, and it is unsurpassed as a soil improving crop. (For prices see colored pages.)

EARLY BROWN—Is a decided favorite in many districts, particularly the Northern States, and its popularity is growing by leaps and bounds. It is fully equal in protein and fat to linseed or cotton seed meal and twice as rich as wheat bran. (For prices see colored pages.)

ITO SAN—Formerly used almost entirely for top pasture. Ito San Beans have sprung into almost unbelievable prominence as pastureage for milk cows. Quite early and therefore valuable for the North. Adapted for Wisconsin, Michigan, and other states in that latitude. Matures in 95 days. It branches fairly well, stands erect, and is a reasonably good yielder. Sow about 20 lbs. per acre. (For price see colored pages.)

MEDIUM GREEN—A very good variety for this section of the country, although it does not produce as much forage as Mammoth Yellow. It makes an exceptionally good forage growth; has good foliage which holds up well to the time the seed is maturing, and it yields a splendid crop of seed. (For prices see colored pages.)

WISCONSIN BLACK—The earliest of all varieties. Our stock is Northern Wisconsin grown and very choice. This is the best variety for Wisconsin farms, but the stock of seed is generally limited. (For prices see colored pages.)



Soja or Soy Beans

BUCKWHEAT

Our seed is of the very best quality. Buckwheat is mostly used for filling fields remaining unplanted after the middle of June. It is well to bear in mind that on the worn-out soil a plowed under buckwheat field is a great soil fertilizer and improver. Sow 25 to 50 pounds per acre.

JAPANESE BUCKWHEAT—Entirely distinct from all other varieties. It has the advantage of remaining for some time in bloom and produces seed earlier. On this account it can be grown farther north. It resists drought and blight very well. The seed is rich dark brown in color and larger than Silver Hull. As much as forty bushels to the acre have been harvested of this variety, making it very profitable to raise. (For price see colored pages.)

SILVER HULL BUCKWHEAT—This is a valuable variety originated abroad and is a decided improvement on the old black or gray sort. It is early, remains longer in bloom than other sorts. A fine variety for honey bees. The grain is of a beautiful light gray color, and has a thin husk. Millers prefer Silver Hull, there being less waste, and it makes whiter, better, and more nutritious flour than other varieties. Silver Hull is now produced and the grain marketed at a 25% to 30% ready sale, bringing higher prices than the Japanese. Under favorable conditions it will yield 40 to 50 bushels per acre. (For price see colored pages.)

FLAX

STANDARD WISCONSIN FLAX—Sow late enough in the

INSECT CHECKER WILL SAVE YOUR CROP

INSECT CHECKER KILLS

Cabbage, Gooseberry and Currant Worms,

Cucumber, Squash and Pumpkin

Beetles, Potato Bugs

and other leaf-eating insects, destroys ants and prevents blight. Insect Checker comes in sifter top cartons and should be applied on the plant, vine or bush in the early morning before the sun has had a chance to dry up the dew, or sprinkle the plants with water and apply Insect Checker after the sprinkling. Do not mix with water, but apply dry as a powder. Use freely when bugs first appear. Cannot be shipped by Parcel Post. Price, per large can by express or freight, each, 25 cents.

Cannot Be Shipped by Parcel Post

spring to avoid frosts, and early enough to secure a good stand and enable the crop to ripen before the fall rains. A fair average quantity of seed to be sown on an acre is one-half bushel when cultivated for seed; if for the fiber, a larger quantity should be sown. Cut before quite ripe, and if the weather be dry, let it lie in the swath a few hours, when it should be raked and secured from the weather. Thresh early in fall and in dry weather. (For price see colored pages.)

VETCHES

SAND, WINTER or HAIRY—A very hardy forage plant, growing well on soils so poor and sandy that they will produce but little clover. The plants, when mature, are about 40 inches high, and if cut for forage as soon as full grown and before setting seed, they will start up again and furnish even a larger crop than the first. Seed round, black, and should be sown 1½ bushels to the acre. (For price see colored pages.)

SPRING VETCH or TARES—Known also as English Winter Vetch, Oregon Winter Vetch, or Common Vetch. Must be planted in the spring wherever the winters are severe. Sown with oats makes an excellent forage crop. (For price see colored pages.)

INOCULATING BACTERIA

PREPARED FOR:

Alfalfa, Soy Beans, Cow Peas, Sweet Clover, Red Clover,

Aisike Clover, Crimson Clover, Vetches.

Obtainable in 1-acre, 2-acre, 4-acre, 6-acre sizes. Directions how to use Inoculating Bacteria with every bottle.

(For price see colored pages.)



FERTILIZERS

Fruit and Root Crop Fertilizer 2-8-1—For fruit trees, etc.
Wheat, Corn and Oats Fertilizer 1-8-1—For field grains.
Garden Vegetable Fertilizer—Excellent for garden vegetables.
Pulverized Sheep Manure—For lawns, tennis courts, pasture.
Bone Meal—A slow but lasting fertilizer with good results.
Sulphate of Potash—Very desirable imported fertilizer.
Lawn Fertilizer—One of the best lawn fertilizers known.
Landplaster—Used extensively by potato growers everywhere.
Sulphate of Ammonia—Desirable for plants with rapid growth.
Nitrate of Soda—Supplies nitrogen with very little cost.
Acid Phosphate—Will mature corn from 10 to 14 days earlier.
Pot Plant Food—Undoubtedly the best house plant fertilizer.
 (For price see colored pages.)

Insecticides and Pest Exterminators

Arsenate of Calcium—Will go farther than Paris Green.
Arsenate of Lead—A poison to destroy insects that eat foliage.
Paris Green—Its valuable qualities are known everywhere.
Lime Sulphur—Used to destroy the armored scale insects.
Blue Vitriol—Applied in time will prevent mildew, blight, etc.
Bordeaux Mixture—Fungicide for controlling scab and blight.
Black Leaf "40"—Destroys all green plant lice and insects.
Formaldehyde—For destroying the germs of smut on grain.
Slug Shot—A well-known remedy against cabbage worms, etc.
Insect Checker—Best remedy against cabbage worms.
 (For price see colored pages.)

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DOZENS BY MAIL POSTPAID; HUNDREDS AND THOUSAND LOTS BY EXPRESS AT BUYER'S EXPENSE

It is important that you send in your order early so that we can reserve our best plants for you; to be shipped as soon as ready. We can only supply the varieties of vegetable plants listed on this page.

We make a specialty of raising the most **Superior** Grade of Vegetable Plants, especially Early Cabbage and Tomato Plants for gardening, etc. Our plants are started early and grown in a low temperature, transplanted and thoroughly hardened; produced from the very finest stock seed. By our perfect system of packing can guarantee their safe arrival by Express. No charge for packing or boxes. It is always best to send Plants by Express.

Time When Vegetable Plants are Ready for Shipment—Early Cabbage and Cauliflower, about April 25th; Tomato and Pepper, about May 1st; Late Cabbage and Late Cauliflower, about June 1st; and Celery, June 25th.

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This List is Subject to Change Without Notice, Owing to Damages from Bad Weather, Insects, Etc.

WE HAVE LARGE SUPPLIES OF THE VARIETIES GIVEN BELOW

	Per Dozen	Per 100	Per 100 by Postpaid	Express	Per 1000 by Express
CABBAGE for April and May Delivery—					
Early Jersey Wakefield.....	\$.15	\$1.00	\$0.95	\$7.00	
Hollander or Danish Ball Head.....	.15	1.00	.95	7.00	
Mammoth Rock Red.....	.15	1.00	.95	7.00	
Savoy .....	.15	1.00	.90	7.00	
CAULIFLOWER for April and May Delivery—					
Extra Early Snowball.....	.20	1.50	1.35	12.00	
CELERY for June and July Delivery—					
Golden Self-Blanching .....	.15	1.10	1.00	8.00	
CELERIAC for June or July Delivery—					
Large Smooth Prague.....	.15	1.10	1.00	8.00	
KOHLRABI for April and May Delivery—					
Early White Vienna.....	.15	1.00	.90	7.00	
Early Purple Vienna.....	.15	1.00	.90	7.00	
PEPPER for May and June Delivery—					
Large Red Cayenne.....	.20	1.50	1.35	12.00	
Chinese Giant.....	.20	1.50	1.35	12.00	
TOMATOES for May and June Delivery—					
Dwarf Stone .....	.25	1.60	1.50	12.00	
Pride of Oshkosh.....	.25	1.60	1.50	12.00	
ASPARAGUS ROOTS—					
Columbian White Mammoth.....	.25	1.50	1.25	6.00	
RHUBARB ROOTS.....					
	1.20		8.00		
HORSERADISH ROOTS.....					
	.10	.60	.50	4.00	

OSHKOSH SEED COMPANY



OSHKOSH, WISCONSIN